

DAILY REPORT

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PROTESTS HELD AT U.S., USSR EMBASSIES IN LONDON

OW170120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] London, July 16 (XINHUA) -- About seven thousand anti-nuclear demonstrators protested U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race today in front of the American and Soviet Embassies here.

Organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), the demonstrators assembled from 1 pm and linked arms at approximately 2 pm. There were very exciting moments when two big globes made of polythene and bunches of evergreen and flowers were passed along the three-kilometer-long human chain towards each embassy. They placed placards in Russian and English at the embassies, which read: "Nuclear arms -- no, neither in the West nor in the East," "SS-20 -- no, Pershing and cruise -- no".

At 3 pm, CND general secretary Bruce Kent read a letter to the Soviet and American Embassies at the Soviet Embassy's gate. The letter said, "By continuing the nuclear arms race, your two governments are pursuing military policies more dangerous than those of any other nation in history." The letter demanded the superpowers to "agree at once to an immediate freeze on all nuclear weapons, as a prelude to making massive unilateral cuts in your nuclear arsenals, leading to multilateral and complete disarmament."

After reading it, Bruce Kent submitted the letter to the Soviet Embassy. Joan Ruddock, the CND chairperson, did the same at the American Embassy.

Today's protest marked the 38th anniversary of the first atomic bomb test in New Mexico in 1945.

PAPER CITES 'TOUGHENED' U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR STANDS

HK190234 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 4

[Special dispatch by Song Keming: "Results of Kohl's Soviet Visit Show Toughened Soviet and U.S. Stands on Nuclear Arms Race Issue"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jul -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl finished his 4-day visit to the Soviet Union on 7 July. He is the first leader from a Western country to visit the Soviet Union since it changed its state leader. His visit has gained considerable international attention. Although the two state leaders stressed prior to the visit that the chief aim of Kohl's trip was to strengthen the economic, trade, and cultural ties between two countries, the issue of European medium-range nuclear arms deployment, on which the stands of the United States and Soviet Union sharply confront each other, was still the most important topic of discussion. As the visit came to an end, the two sides issued neither joint statement nor communique. The West German press generally held that "both sides have not narrowed their differences on the missile deployment issue," and that the Soviet and U.S. stands have become "harder."

During the talks, there was a sharp confrontation between Chancellor Kohl and Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet leader, and Nikolai Tikhonov. Kohl stated clearly: If the Soviet Union does not make concessions in the Geneva Soviet-U.S. arms talks and reach an acceptable compromise proposal on reducing nuclear arms in Europe, West Germany is determined to carry out the NATO plan of deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear arms in Western Europe starting from the end of this year, that is, West Germany will deploy 108 of the 572 cruise and Pershing-II missiles, and the first 9 missiles will be deployed in December.

However, the Soviet leader stated that the Russians would definitely not give way in the Geneva talks. If Western Europe deploys new U.S. missiles, the Soviet Union will respond to the "military threat" without delay by taking additional measures to strengthen the deployment of new Soviet arms in Eastern Europe and develop a counterbalance.

Over a long period of time the Soviet Union has regarded West Germany as a key point of penetration in Western Europe. It has been trying hard to separate West Germany from NATO and to sow discord in the relations between West Germany and the United States. During the talks with Kohl, Andropov expressed, on the one hand, that relations between the two countries were an issue of "primary importance", on the other, he warned Kohl: Deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe "will constitute" threats to West Germany "in many respects," and "dense palisades of missiles will be built on the political gulf between East and West Germany."

In view of this, Kohl stated: Since the Soviet Union holds "great superiority" in medium-range nuclear arms deployed in Eastern Europe, NATO is forced to adopt counter-measures. West Germany does not have a liking for missiles. It likes neither Soviet nor U.S. missiles. He expressed the hope that the Soviet Union and the United States would reach a certain kind of provisional agreement in the Geneva talks before the end of this year.

Egon Bahr, a disarmament issue expert of the Social Democratic Party, said that he had met representatives in the Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks and gained the impression that the Soviet Union and the United States are not negotiating in the Geneva talks but are continuously repeating their own arguments, which are publicly known. Therefore, there is no reason why the ever more intense nuclear arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States should not worry the public.

U.S. ALLOWED TO TEST CRUISE MISSILES IN CANADA

OW161522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- The Canadian Defense Ministry announced Friday the Canadian Government has approved the U.S. request to test its cruise missiles in northern Canada, according to Ottawa reports. The Defense Ministry said that the cruise missile tests are to be carried out in the winter time of the next five years, and four to six missiles are to be tested each year.

Washington wants to test cruise missiles in northern Canada because its climate and terrain are similar to what they would encounter on attack flights into the Soviet Union. The missiles, carrying no nuclear warheads, will be launched by flying B-52's over the Arctic, fly over sparsely-populated areas and land in Canada's Alberta Province.

Last February when the Ottawa government signed an agreement with the United States on testing and developing a U.S. weapon system in Canada, the news was greeted with strong public protests in Canada. While announcing this decision, Canadian officials pointed out that such tests would bring no danger to the local people. They said that this government decision will be conducive to the disarmament talks between the East and West.

'NO SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS' AT MADRID CSCE MEETING

OW161543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 16 Jul 83

["News analysis: Madrid Conference on European Security Makes No Substantial Progress -- by XINHUA Correspondent Tsao Min" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- A 32-month-long "dialogue of the deaf" on European security and cooperation is nearing its end after the Madrid review conference reached provisional agreement on a final document of the conference yesterday.

The final document calls, among other things, for a European disarmament conference in Stockholm in January 1984, a human exchanges conference in Bern in 1986, a meeting of experts on human rights in Ottawa in the spring of 1985 and a cultural forum in Budapest in the same year.

The current review conference is a second followup of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Helsinki in 1975, when 33 European countries and the United States and Canada concluded the "Helsinki final accords" on respect for human rights, military security and economic cooperation. The followup meeting was opened in November 1980 to review the implementation of the Helsinki final accords, but it failed to wind up in March 1981 as scheduled because of Soviet-U.S. rivalry at the meeting. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the developments in Poland cast a long shadow on the meeting.

Although a compromise has now been reached, divergences still exist between the two sides on such questions as military confidence-building measures, including advance notice on large-scale military exercises, which has been one of the disputed topics at the meeting.

Differences on substantial issues such as the areas to be covered by the confidence-building measures led the meeting to a decision on a followup meeting on European disarmament and military confidence-building measures to be held in Stockholm next January. As a result of mediation by the neutral nations and the host country Spain, the Soviet Union, which had all along opposed the discussion of the human rights problem, finally agreed to hold a meeting on human contacts in Bern in April, 1986 to discuss mixed marriages, family reunification and travels between countries of differing social systems. But this part of compromise will not be written into the main document. It will be mentioned in an appended text. Diplomatic sources in Madrid have warned that this may encourage the Soviets to treat the compromise with disregard.

With the series of further followups designed to discuss the problems of human rights, disarmament, military confidence-building measures and human contacts, the present meeting has served only to postpone a solution of these problems to a later stage.

Compromise has been reached after all the wrangles because neither Moscow nor Washington wants to be responsible for torpedoing the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and obstructing the "channels of dialogue and coordination" between East and West. None of them wants to throw overboard the banner of detente which can cover up their global rivalry. In order to forestall the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, Moscow wants all the more to turn its attention to the projected meeting on European disarmament and military confidence-building measures. A Madrid newspaper commented that it is preposterous if one is led to think that the European and international situation has taken a favorable turn because of the compromise.

This is true if one takes a look at the little progress that has been made in the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces in central Europe. The United States has started preparations for the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, while the Soviets have threatened that if new U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe, they will deploy more missiles accordingly. A Western press report discloses that the Soviet Union has begun to deploy new missiles in Eastern Europe. All this offers little optimism for the prospects of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

MILITARY TECHNOLOGY SHOW OPENS IN SHANGHAI

OW181932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Shanghai, July 18 (XINHUA) -- The 1983 naval technology and shipboard electronic defense equipment show, the first of its kind in China, opened here today.

Representatives of its co-sponsors, Huang Yan, head of the editorial office of SHIP ENGINEERING of the Chinese Society of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, and Zhai Nuan Hui, president of the Conmilit Press, Ltd., of Hong Kong, addressed the opening ceremony. They joined in hailing the five-day show as an opportunity to enhance understanding and friendship between Chinese and foreign defense industry engineers and technicians. They also expected it to provide hopeful prospects for trade among the participating countries. Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Ruan Chongwu cut the ribbon.

On display are more than 250 models, objects and pictures from 81 munitions firms and groups from Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Included are guided missile escorts, submarines and patrol boats, gas generators, vectored-thrust turbofan and other naval engines, automated fire control systems, electroacoustic homing systems, radar defense systems, positioning systems, antitank missile systems, naval tactical integrated communications systems, automatic range prediction for acoustic sensors, and other shipboard devices and weapons.

During the show foreign military scientists, technicians and commentators will be invited to give academic reports. Technical discussions and trade talks will be held.

Also attending the opening ceremony were foreign military representatives and military attaches from a number of foreign embassies in China.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1449 GMT on 18 July transmits a similar report. It says: "Li Guang, director of the equipment department of the PLA General Staff Headquarters; Lin Zhen, deputy chief of staff of the Navy; Cheng Wang, vice chairman of the board of directors of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation; and Deng Yongqing, vice president of the Chinese Society of Shipbuilding Engineering, attended the opening ceremony and toured the exhibition."]

YAO YILIN MEETS INTERNATIONAL BANKING SPECIALIST

OW151116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- The existing friendly relations and cooperation between the People's Bank of China and the International Savings Banks Institute (ISBI) are expected to further develop, Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said here today.

Yao Yilin made the remarks during a meeting in the Great Hall of the People with an eight-member ISBI delegation headed by the organization's president, Dr. H. Geigor. The delegation are attending an international workshop on savings sponsored by the People's Bank of China.

The vice-premier said the workshop has furnished the People's Bank of China with much information on savings in other countries. He also told his guests about the latest developments in China's agriculture and industry.

Dr. Geigor said his delegation was impressed by the progress in China's economic development in the last few years. China has also made remarkable progress in saving operations, and its endeavors to promote the undertakings proved to be effective, he added. The rapid increase in China's savings deposits in recent years reflected the continuous improvement in the economic life of the Chinese people, said Dr. Geigor.

The ISBI president also briefed Yao Yilin on the composition, objectives and scope of his organisation's services. Chen Li, vice-president of the People's Bank of China, and Shang Ming, advisor to the bank, were present at the meeting.

The ISBI delegation, consisting of senior banking officials and specialists from the institute and from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Singapore and Sweden, arrived in Beijing July 10.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OPPOSES U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN

OW190912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, commenting on the latest U.S. plan to sell arms to Taiwan, said today: "We are opposed to any practice that violates the Sino-U.S. joint communique of August 17, 1982."

Li Juqing, deputy director of the ministry's information department, said this at a press briefing, while answering a question taken earlier about China's attitude toward the U.S. Defense Department's announcement that the U.S. will sell 530 million U.S. dollars worth of arms to Taiwan. Li Juqing said: "China's position on the sale of arms to Taiwan by the U.S. is known to all."

U.S. REVOKING OF TRANSIT VISA PRIVILEGE SCORED

OW190903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA) -- Li Juqing, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, today refuted the United States' statement on withdrawing the so-called Chinese citizens' privilege of crossing the United States without transit visas. Speaking at a press briefing here this afternoon, he said that, on July 13, the chief spokesman of the U.S. State Department, John Hughes, announced that as from June 30 the United States had withdrawn so-called Chinese citizens' privilege of crossing the United States without transit visas and put the blame on the Chinese side for certain problems relative to visa matters in their bilateral relations. "We cannot but express regret over such a statement as it is completely at variance with the facts," he said.

He recalled that, since 1981, China has proposed to the U.S. on many occasions that transit travellers, who have already obtained visas of a third country as well as connecting plane tickets and bookings of through seats and whose stop-over does not exceed 24 hours, be exempted from transit visas. This has been rejected repeatedly by the U.S. side.

Therefore, he continued, there is simply no such privilege of transit through the United States without visas as allegedly granted by the U.S. Government to Chinese citizens. Furthermore, in 1981, the U.S. side made things very difficult for the Chinese officials who were crossing the U.S. without transit visas and fined each of them one thousand U.S. dollars.

It should be pointed out, Li said, that it was only after the U.S. side started fining Chinese travellers concerned and rejected time and again the above mentioned Chinese proposal of mutual exemption of transit visas that China was compelled to take reciprocal measures. "Obviously, the responsibility for all this rests entirely with the U.S. side," Li said.

He said that China wishes to reiterate that, although the U.S. side has done things which it should not have done, China still hopes that the U.S. will handle such matters in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity, taking into consideration the convenience of the exchange of visits between people of the two countries.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS SEIJI OZAWA CONCERT IN BEIJING

OW182006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA) -- Seiji Ozawa, the noted Japanese symphony conductor, won a 10-minute ovation at the end of a concert where he conducted the China Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra in presenting Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 this evening at the New Haidian Theater in the western suburb of Beijing.

After acknowledging five curtain calls from an insistent audience of 1,400, Ozawa presented "Pizzicato Polka" by Johann Strauss.

The Chinese orchestra also performed Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4 under his baton, with Xie Daqun playing the solo.

Xie, the first Chinese woman pianist to cooperate with Ozawa, said she was very pleased with the occasion. She said she was impressed with Ozawa's high artistic attainments and his friendliness toward China.

The Japanese soprano Kumura Mari, who came with the Ozawa group, sang "In Quelle Trine Morbide" from Puccini's opera "Manon Lescaut" and songs by Japanese composers.

Ozawa, who was born in China in 1935, is on his fifth visit to here since 1976. Tonight's concert was his fourth cooperation with the Chinese orchestra.

All the tickets for the concerts of today and tomorrow were sold within a few hours on Sunday, according to He Qiming, director of the business department of the theater.

Surrounded by Beijing University and other education and science institutions, the theater opened on New Year's Day, 1983. It boasts some of the best acoustic facilities among theaters and concert halls in Beijing, he told XINHUA in an interview.

Among those present tonight were Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Zhao Puchu, vice-president of the association and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, and noted musicians Lu Ji, Wu Zuqiang, Yan Liangkun and Li Delun. Yasue Katori, the Japanese ambassador to China, and Mrs. Nobuko Katori, also attended.

PRC AMITY GROUP ENDS VISIT TO USSR 18 JULY

OW190514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0306 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association headed by Liang Geng left here for home by plane this evening at the end of its 15-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were Dubas and Kulikova, responsible persons of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was also present.

This morning [Zinaida] Kruglova, president of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, met the Chinese delegation.

On 16 July, the delegation visited the Gorkiy kolkhoz, a grassroots organization of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, in the suburbs of Moscow.

TRIAL OF CHINESE HIJACKERS BEGINS IN SEOUL

OW181726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA) -- The Seoul District Criminal Court today opened its trial of Zhuo Changren and five other thugs who hijacked a CAAC passenger liner on domestic flight and forced it to land in South Korea on May 5, said press reports from Seoul.

The hijackers, five men and one woman, were formally arrested in South Korea on May 24.

After the court opened the trial, the prosecutor read out the indictment charging the six criminals with violating the South Korean aviation safety and some other laws. Earlier, the South Korean authorities indicated that it would handle the case in accordance with relevant international and South Korean laws.

South Korea is a signatory to the 1963 Tokyo Convention, the 1970 Hague Convention and the 1971 Montreal Convention on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation. Trials in accordance with these international conventions will lead to severe punishment of the hijackers.

In the spirit of the international conventions, China has firmly demanded that the six criminals be handed over to China to be brought to justice.

It was learned that shortly after the incident, Taiwan embarked on a series of actions in a bid to intervene in the handling of the case. A recent press report said that a 12-man mission of the Taipei bar association arrived in Seoul on July 15 to "assist in the defense" of the six criminals.

HU YAOBANG VISIT TO JAPAN LIKELY IN LATE NOV

OW150957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 15 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said Friday Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang is likely to visit Japan in late November. Wu mentioned this when he met Takeshi Noda, president of the Japan-China Association, who is visiting Beijing. Wu told Noda Hu hopes to establish personal ties with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other Japanese leaders and exchange views with them from a broad point of view. Wu also said Hu strongly wishes to learn about Japan at first hand during his first visit to Japan.

Noda told Wu that Nakasone is giving top priority to China in his future overseas visit plans. Wu said China will warmly welcome Nakasone.

DENG YINGCHAO CALLS ON SHANG ZHEN'S WIDOW

OW171240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 17 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, called on Sakuko Yasuda, widow of Shang Zhen, the late chief of the Kuomintang government mission in Japan, and her son Shang Wei-li, at their Beijing residence this morning. Deng Yingchao extended congratulations to Yasuda on finishing the renovation of their residence in Beijing and hoped that their family members would come home from time to time.

Sakuko Yasuda and Shang Wei-li arrived in Beijing June 16 from Tokyo to pay respects to Shang Zhen at his tomb. He died of illness in Tokyo at the age of 90 in 1978 and his ashes were brought back from Japan and buried in Beijing. During their stay in China, they visited Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, Gansu and Shanxi Provinces.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI, KYOTO GOVERNOR SIGN ACCORD

OW161938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Shaanxi Province of China and Kyoto Prefecture of Japan have established friendly relations.

A protocol to this effect was signed here today by Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the friendship delegation of the province, and Yukio Hayashida, governor of Kyoto Prefecture.

The protocol stipulates Shaanxi Province and Kyoto Prefecture will contribute to the further development of friendly relations between the two countries and between the province and the prefecture in particular, through all forms of exchanges and cooperation in the fields of economy, culture, education, science and technology.

Addressing the signing ceremony attended by over 350 Japanese people from all walks of life, Governor Hayashida said that Kyoto Prefecture and Shaanxi Province will forge new friendly ties on the basis of their existing solid friendship and firm mutual trust.

In reply, Ma Wenrui said that in line with the principle of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability," the province and the prefecture will energetically promote their friendly cooperation and exchanges in the fields of economy, science and technology, culture and education so as to bring about a common development.

Ma Wenrui and Hayashida exchanged silk banners as gifts on behalf of their province and prefecture.

LIAOWANG CITIES 'SHOCKING' SRV OPIUM ACTIVITIES

OW190254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0115 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA) -- "It is a shocking news indeed that poppy planting and opium selling have been guided by state planning in North Vietnam since 1981," says a commentary in the Chinese monthly OBSERVATION POST published here today. This action taken by the Vietnamese authorities "will add a new factor to the illegal drug market in Southeast Asia and even larger areas," the commentary says, adding that it "violates the principles of the international law and moral code and harms the people's health."

The magazine also carries a report on this state-run opium planting and marketing. It prints two pictures of drug smugglers who were captured by Chinese frontier guards and the original text of an official Vietnamese document handed over by a Vietnamese refugee who fled recently into China.

The document issued last October by the Dong Van District of Ha Tuyen Province in North Vietnam was entitled "Notice Urging Preparations for Poppy Production in 1982-1983."

The report says that since 1981, the Vietnamese authorities have organized poppy planting and opium production in the northern mountain areas. This "enterprise" is state-run according to a decision of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee. The government assigned production targets of poppy to authorities of lower levels. It provided the poppy seeds as well as planting technology and then purchased opium with a series of rewards. It also encouraged border residents to smuggle drugs into the neighboring countries. The disclosed document says, "in order to fulfill the (poppy planting) task assigned by the provincial government, those villages without or with little poppy seeds are required to send people to two warehouses of the district material station to buy the seed."

The party secretary of Dong Van District conveyed the instructions of the party central committee, calling on the people to "grow poppy, produce opium and sell to the state to get foreign exchange and help solve economic difficulties," the article reports, quoting a Vietnamese refugee.

It is stipulated in some districts of Hoang Lien Son Province that every peasant in the poppy-planting area should sell 0.5 kilogram of opium to the government. Some districts in Ha Tuyen Province order that one who gets from the government 1 kilogram of poppy seeds should return 1 kilogram of opium, while the surplus opium will belong to the planter. In some districts, the government purchased opium at very high prices. Those who have sold more than the stipulated quantity of opium will enjoy priorities to buy food and some commodities in short supply as a "reward".

The commentary says, "recalling what the people have experienced in dealing with the Vietnamese authorities, one would not doubt the truthfulness of this news. The Hanoi authorities believe that the end justifies the means, and to achieve their end, they can trample underfoot any international good faith or human morals."

SRV'S RAINY SEASON 'DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE' VIEWED

BK181610 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Commentary by (Suli): "Comments on Vietnam's Rainy Season Diplomatic Offensive"]

[Text] After a dry-season military offensive ends in Kampuchea, a rainy-season diplomatic offensive is launched. This is almost a rule of thumb for the Vietnamese aggressors. Vietnam's rainy-season diplomatic offensive is now different than the previous ones — that is, it has spoken pleasant words, words that people like to hear, in order to get out of an impasse where it is isolated diplomatically on the defensive militarily.

When the people in general want Vietnam to withdraw its troops, it said that parts of its troops have been withdrawn annually. But it has not fixed the number and time of the troop withdrawal, nor has it allowed international control. It is clear that this is to facilitate the continued playing of its fake troop withdrawal trick and to accommodate its indefinite presence in Kampuchea. Any recognition of its annual partial troop withdrawal would be tantamount to allowing it to send troops to Kampuchea permanently. Knowledgeable people knew long ago that, as long as the Vietnamese authorities do not give up their ambition of controlling Kampuchea and Laos and establishing the Indochinese federation, they will not take the initiative in withdrawing troops from Kampuchea.

There have been no strong resistance movements in Laos as in Kampuchea. Yet, to control Laos, Hanoi has sent tens of thousands of soldiers to this country. So, how can one expect Vietnam to take the initiative to pull its troops out of Kampuchea?

In May this year the Vietnamese authorities invited foreign reporters to witness and publicize their troop withdrawal. Eventually, this became a farce. They withdrew 1,800 soldiers and sent 8,000 more to Kampuchea! This should clearly explain Hanoi's so-called annual partial troop withdrawal.

The people in general are of the opinion that Kampuchea should be independent, neutral, and nonaligned. Vietnam said that it agreed to an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea. However, according to Vietnam's vocabulary, the words independence, neutrality and nonalignment have a special meaning which is different from the general one. As they oppose the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, which is comprised of tripartite patriotic forces, their so-called independent, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea in fact means the puppet Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. Under the rule of the puppet regime propped up by the Vietnamese bayonets and commanded by Hanoi, how can Kampuchea remain independent, neutral, and nonaligned? Vietnam itself has signed a military treaty with the Soviet Union and provided bases for the latter. This is the true meaning of the so-called neutrality and nonalignment it has preached.

It is evident that Vietnamese-controlled Kampuchea will neutrally become an outpost for the Soviet Union in its aggression and expansion into Southeast Asia. As a matter of fact, this is the truth. At present, in addition to having bases in Vietnam, the Soviet Union has built a complete system of bases in the three Indochinese countries and sent a large number of military personnel there. Southeast Asian countries have sensed this threat. Only by letting Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its troops and by allowing the Kampuchean people to choose their own path, can Kampuchea become a genuine independent, neutral, and nonaligned country.

Some people like to use the world antagonism between China and the Soviet Union and conflicts between China and Vietnam to explain the Kampuchean question. Vietnam itself uses the words Sino-Vietnamese conflict to cover up the true nature of the Kampuchean issue. Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the Kampuchean question is a problem between China and Vietnam. It is true that China and Vietnam have had different views on the Kampuchean question; but this is not the true nature of the Kampuchean question. The true nature of this question is the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and is the conflict between Vietnam, the aggressors, and the Kampuchean people, the victims of such aggression.

Everyone knows that socialist China has persistently adhered to a foreign policy of safeguarding world peace and opposing hegemonism all along. It has had no soldier stationed in Kampuchea. It is natural that China, as a UN signatory country and a close neighbor of Kampuchea, must join the ASEAN countries and the majority of countries in the world in upholding justice, opposing the Vietnamese aggression, and supporting the Kampuchean people.

The aim of the Vietnamese authorities in distorting and turning the Kampuchean issue into the Sino-Vietnamese conflict is to prevent the ASEAN and other countries from supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle against aggression and to throw the blame on China for the aggression and intervention. Such a stupid ambition! Whatever cunning tricks Hanoi may play, it cannot throw the blame on China for its aggression, nor can it prevent the justice-loving countries in the world, including China, from supporting and assisting the Kampuchean people.

Thailand demanded that Vietnamese troops be withdrawn 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border. Vietnam did not reject this but took advantage of this occasion to make Thailand agree to discuss its counterproposals and conditions. It was reported that Vietnam intentionally took advantage of this to call on Thailand to stop supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle and cut off channels of international aid for the struggle.

In launching its dry-season military offensive, Vietnam invaded Thailand. In launching the rainy-season diplomatic offensive, it displayed the above-mentioned expertise. It is clear that it wants to resort to the trick of both attacking and soothing in order to entrap the Thai. But Thailand will never be deceived, because the Thai people are aware that, once Vietnam takes complete control of Kampuchea, Thailand will become the next direct target for Vietnamese infiltration and expansion.

In speaking fine words during its rainy-season diplomatic offensive this year, Vietnam wants to get out of its isolated position in the world, reduce or cut off international aid for the Kampuchean people and eventually fulfill its ambition of completely occupying Kampuchea and expanding its power throughout Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, this trick of Vietnam is not new. The people in general have seen its nature.

In their recent conference, the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries continued to adhere to the UN General Assembly resolution of the Kampuchean issue, persist in the principles contained in the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, demand the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and support the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government. This is a strong counter-attack to Vietnam's rainy-season peace offensive.

JI PENGFEI MEETS THAI GOVERNORS' DELEGATION

OW151328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a Thai delegation of governors led by Damrong Suthonsarathun, chairman of the advisory board of the Ministry of Interior.

Welcoming the guests who to China, Ji Pengfei said he hoped that China and Thailand will further their exchanges in various fields. [sentence as received] Up to now, governors of 53 Thai provinces, out of a total of 73, have visited China.

Present at the meeting were Lu Cui, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Orachun Tanaphong, Thai Ambassador to China.

The Thai guests arrived July 12. Wang Bingnan, president of the friendship association, gave a banquet for the guests the following day.

VANUATU'S LINI LEAVES GUANGZHOU FOR HOME

OW181230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Guangzhou, July 18 (XINHUA) -- Vanuatu Prime Minister Walter Hadye Lini and his party wound up his four-day China visit and left here for home via Hong Kong this afternoon.

Seeing the guests off at the airport were Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, Liang Lingguang, governor of Guangdong Province, and Lai Zhuyan, deputy mayor of Guangzhou.

This morning, the prime minister visited a commune in the eastern suburbs. They inspected a small reservoir, a power station and a fruit processing factory and the rice fields. The guests were given a warm reception there.

HONG KONG PAPERS URGE DEATH PENALTY RESUMPTION

OW161032 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Hong Kong, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Newspapers in Hong Kong have urged a resumption of capital punishment to help improve deteriorating social order and safeguard residents lives and property.

Capital punishment was abolished in Britain in 1965, with Hong Kong following suit the next year. The British Parliament voted down proposals to resume death penalty on July 14, arousing concern in the Hong Kong community.

"It is extremely unjust to let cold-blooded murderers survive," according to an editorial in the daily, MING PAO.

"TIN TIN DAILY NEWS said thousands of letters had poured into its offices in the past few days. 96.5 percent supported the resumption of capital punishment.

Other papers noted that Hong Kong had a specific situation which is different from Britain's. Especially violent cases were on the increase, they said. "It is still a matter to be reconsidered whether Hong Kong has to follow Britain in the matter of criminal sanctions," said a commentary in the DAILY EXPRESS.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ FETED AT SHANGHAI BANQUET

OW161650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Shanghai, July 16 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Municipal People's Government gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his wife and their party.

The Pakistani guests arrived here at dusk for a stopover in Shanghai en route to Japan for a visit.

Attending the banquet were adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and his wife, Wang Zhen, who made a special trip to Shanghai to greet the Pakistanis. Also present were Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan, Pakistan Ambassador to China Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti and Mrs Begum M. Fatimah Bhatti.

During the banquet, hosts and guests had a cordial talk, voicing the hope that amity between the two peoples would continue to develop.

Leaves for Japan

OW171150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Shanghai, July 17 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, his wife and their party left here this morning by special plane for Japan.

Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, his wife and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, saw them off at the airport. Also seeing them off at the airport were Pakistan Ambassador to China Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti and Mrs Begum M. Fatimah Bhatti, and acting chief of the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai.

The Pakistani guests arrived here yesterday evening for a stopover en route to Japan for a visit.

PAKISTAN, JAPAN URGE SOVIET PULLOUT FROM DRA

OW181526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 (XINHUA) -- Japan and Pakistan held that the solution to the Afghan problem is that the Soviet Union pull its troops out of Afghanistan and leave the Afghan people to decide their own future.

This view was voiced by visiting Pakistan President Ziaul Haq and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in talks here this afternoon.

Ziaul Haq called on Japan, the United States and other countries to exert political pressure on the Soviet Union to get out of Afghanistan. "No armed aggression and oppression of neighboring countries is allowed," Ziaul Haq stressed.

Referring to the Middle-East question, Ziaul Haq maintained that the solution of the problems of the region lies with the United States. Pakistan hoped that the Middle-East question could be solved in accordance with the real situation there.

Nakasone expressed his agreement with Ziaul Haq on these issues. He declared that as one of the developed countries, Japan will base its diplomacy on the axis of Japan-U.S. relations, stick to the non-nuclear principles and not be a military power.

The Pakistan president arrived here yesterday on a visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government. He was given a dinner by the Japanese Emperor Hirohito this evening. He will stay here for four more days.

LI XIANNIAN TALKS TO PERTINI VIA SATELLITE

OW161551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian telephoned Italian President Alessandro Pertini using "Sirio", an Italian communications satellite this afternoon, congratulating the Sino-Italian scientific and technological personnel on their joint experiments and encouraging them continued success. The joint scientific experiments began formally on June 15 this year.

The two leaders' direct dialogue started at 15:30 hours. Dressed in a grey tunic and trousers, Li Xiannian sat by a writing desk in a large office, holding the telephone transmitter in his right hand. At that time, the clear voice of President Pertini, speaking from Rome, could be heard. Pertini said: "First of all, I extend my congratulations to the Chinese people. I will never forget my visit to China in 1980." Pertini wished the Chinese people repeated successes. He expressed the belief that China would play greater role in world affairs. He also said he hoped the Chinese people would make greater contributions to safeguarding world peace.

Li Xiannian thanked President Pertini for his kind words. He said: "You are an old and respected friend of the Chinese people. Your visit in September 1980 was very fruitful and made great contributions to development of relations between our two countries and amity between our two peoples. All of this left a very deep impression on the Chinese people. This government attaches great importance to developing relations with Italy in very field and at present, our relations are very good. I am anxious to continue, together with President Pertini, furthering development in political, economic, cultural and scientific and technical fields."

Li Xiannian asked President Pertini to convey to the Italian people sincere greetings of the Chinese people as well as his own. He also conveyed warm greetings from Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, to President Pertini and invited the Italian leader to visit China again. Pertini replied: "It is my earnest wish to revisit China and see and talk with the Chinese people and China's leaders again." The two leaders' dialogue lasted 15 minutes.

The Sirio satellite was launched in 1977 with the help of the United States. It has been in orbit for six years and its fuel cells are expected to last through another year of experiments. The satellite is now stationed at 65 degree e. with an altitude of 35,800 kilometers above the equator. It is covering both Italy and China. The joint experiments will test the capacity of transmitting electronic waves and communication, and the performance of the ground station and the satellite in orbit. The experiment is going on smoothly, according to Chinese experts who indicated that these experiments will provide data and experience for developing broadcasting, television and communications skills. They also disclosed that China is busy preparing for its own communications satellite which is expected to be launched in the near future.

WAN LI MEETS FORMER PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER

OW161320 Beijing Xinhua in English 1222 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with former Portuguese Prime Minister Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo who is now advisor to the president of the republic, and her assistant.

The Chinese vice-premier briefed the guests on China's economic situation. Pintassilgo said the Portuguese people have been following China's developments in various fields. The guests arrived July 9 at the invitation of the Chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

PRC, FRANCE SIGN SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE TALKS

OW151648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--China and France will expand cooperation and contacts in agriculture according to a summary of talks signed here this afternoon. The summary, based on talks between the ministers of agriculture of the two countries, was signed by He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Michel Rocard, French minister of agriculture.

There has been a stable development in agrotechnical exchanges and cooperation between China and France since 1978, the summary notes. The two countries have shared experience and strengthened cooperation through the exchange of inspections by experts, exchanges of documents and animal and genetic resources.

China and France express a desire to carry out cooperative research in fields of common interest. France will consider receiving Chinese visiting experts and providing co-operation and assistance in the training of Chinese agrotechnicians. It is also willing to help establish in China a training center of the French language in agriculture. For its part, China hopes to cooperate with the French in varied forms of grape wine production, rubber, coconut, dairy processing, and oceanic fishery. France hopes to cooperate with China in the fields of vegetal seeds, stockage, wheat, grain, edible oil and meat processing, beer, mineral water and fruit juice production, and fruit and vegetable processing. The two countries also wish to expand the trade in food and agricultural products and verify its forms.

Minister Rocard toured Beijing, Xian, and Shanghai during his stay here, visiting agricultural, husbandry establishments and food processing factories. He also took part in activities in the French hall of the multi-national food processing machinery exhibition here. Rocard and his delegation leave for home this evening.

French Minister Meets Press

OW151738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA)--French Minister of Agriculture Michel Rocard said here today that the summary of talks signed by him and He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, has opened the way for strengthening co-operation in agriculture between the two countries. His remarks came at a press conference this afternoon before leaving for Paris after a seven-day visit to China.

Referring to the details of the summary, He disclosed that France plans to help establish a training center of French language in Xian to train specialists in agriculture and food industry and technicians who are to operate the equipment made by France. Three breweries will be also set up in the areas remote from Beijing with the assistance of France, he added. The French minister expressed the hope that the commercial relations between the two countries would be further consolidated and developed in order to suit the good relations between them. He revealed that recently there has been a large increase in trade between the two nations. The total volume of trade in the first five months this year has topped that of last year.

LIAOWANG JOURNALISTS VISIT 'ARAFAT IN TUNIS

OW190246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA) -- "The Palestinian liberation cause is indestructible," said a leading member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to XINHUA correspondents who visited the PLO headquarters in Tunis not long ago. A feature on the visit is carried in the monthly OBSERVATION POST which is off the press here today.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the PLO, and other leaders of the organization met the correspondents Chen Peiming, Wan Guang and Liu Zuowen during the visit. 'Arafat dealt with the serious situation in the Middle East. He said that the problem of the Middle East will not be solved if the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state are not obtained.

On the U.S. Middle East policy that the Arab countries should not admit the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, 'Arafat said, "This is an interference in the affairs of the Arab people including the Palestinians. The Palestinian people have a say on this problem." "It is not the U.S. Government that decides the destiny of the people," he noted. "But it is the people that decide the destiny of their own."

On the relations between the PLO and China, 'Arafat said: "We highly treasure the relations between the Palestinian revolution and the Chinese people, party, government and their leaders." He added, "I will never forget the cordial meeting I had with the late Premier Zhou Enlai in 1964 before the outbreak of the Palestinian revolution." "After the revolution," he continued, "I met the late premier again. Since the very beginning of the Palestinian revolution, the Chinese people, party, government and their leaders have stood on the side of the Palestinian people." "We Palestinian people," he stressed, "will bear this in mind."

The hearts of leading members in the PLO headquarters were still on the battlefield though they were away from it. They quoted 'Arafat as saying that the Palestinian revolution has won two achievements: one, perseverance in struggle; two, fast restoration of the military, political and economic command systems and organs in a few months after evacuation from Beirut.

The young leaders seem to have the same strong points: firm and diligent in thinking. Everyone has a glorious history of struggle and has had a higher education, speaking several foreign languages. A leader working together with 'Arafat said: "The road of the revolutionary movement is not straight. It has ups and downs. Although the Palestinian revolution has met with difficulties, what is more important is that the revolution still remains and makes headway. The people are determined to restore their rights and the Palestinian liberation cause is indestructible." Another leader who has taken part in many fightings and were [as received] wounded several times said: "Even if we cannot accomplish our liberation cause, our sons and grandsons will carry on the struggle till victory."

In the PLO headquarters the correspondents also met a 24-year-old woman leader who has never seen her native place. Her parents were forced to leave their hometown in 1948 and she was born in a refugee camp in Lebanon. She said in a low but firm tone: "Tunis is Arab land, but we love our hometown more." She has expressed the feelings of all Palestinian fighters who are far away from their homeland.

Last summer, the Palestinian fighters put up stubborn resistance to the severe attacks by the strong Israeli forces in Beirut. A doctor who did rescue work during the besiegement of Beirut said: "Generally speaking, the ratio between the dead and wounded in a war is one to ten or fifteen. But it was one to one in the Beirut war in which the Israeli forces used U.S. sophisticated anti-personnel weapons. Ninety per cent of the wounded were children, women and the aged."

After the Beirut fighting and evacuation from the city, the Palestine Liberation Organization has shown to the whole world that it was an indestructible fighting force.

PDRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING FOR VISIT

Feted by Wu Xueqian

OW161625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian gave a banquet here this evening to welcome Anis Hasan Yahya, Central Committee member and secretary of the economic department of the Yemeni Socialist Party, and a member of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and his party.

In his toast, Wu Xueqian praised the government and people of Democratic Yemen for the achievements in their economic construction. He said that China and Democratic Yemen always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Since the both countries face the task of developing their national economies, Wu said, they should learn from one another to make up each other's deficiencies. The two countries have already conducted fruitful economic cooperation, he added.

In his reply, Yahya thanked the Chinese Government and people for their support and assistance to Democratic Yemen during the early days of its independence as well as in its present economic construction. On the Middle East question, he said "we should strengthen our unity to fight against imperialism."

Present at the banquet were Wen Yezhan, vice minister of foreign affairs, Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

The Yemeni guests arrived here earlier today.

Meet Wan Li, Qiao Shi

OW181940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA) -- A senior official from Democratic Yemen has brought a letter from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party, to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Anis Hasan Yahya, Central Committee member and secretary of the economic department of the Yemini Socialist Party, and a member of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, handed the letter to China's vice-premier Wan Li this afternoon and asked him to pass it on to Hu Yaobang.

Wan Li told Yahya and his party that their China visit has helped increase mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and created conditions for expanding friendly relations. Yahya said they had fruitful talks with the Chinese. "Our two sides are determined to strengthen friendly relations of cooperation in all fields," he added. Wan Li asked Yahya to convey the regards of the Chinese leaders to General Secretary Nasir.

Later in the evening, Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, hosted a banquet for the guests. In this toast, Qiao Shi said this first contact between the two parties is conducive to their understanding and friendship. Yahya spoke highly of China's support for the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their just struggle. He also thanked the Chinese Government and people for their assistance to the people of Democratic Yemen.

The guests will leave tomorrow to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CHAD FOREIGN MINISTER FETED IN NANJING 18 JULY

OW190610 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government gave a banquet on 18 July in honor of Idriss Miskine, Chad minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his party. Vice Governor Chen Huanyou presided over the banquet. Also present at the banquet to help entertain the guests of honor were (Wang Liang), director of the provincial foreign affairs office; (Zheng Liangyu), deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office; and (Qian Yongnian), deputy director of the African Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied the Chad guests on the trip.

Vice Governor Chen Huanyou met with Foreign Minister Miskine and his party before the banquet began. The host and guests exchanged cordial and friendly conversation.

Vice Governor Chen Huanyou said: Although China and Chad are far apart, the hearts of the peoples of the two countries are connected. The people in Jiangsu Province hope that the Chad people will achieve peace and unity at home, further heal the wounds of war, and build a prosperous, rich, and strong Chad Republic soon.

Foreign Minister Miskine said: We are very happy about the warm hospitality given us during our visit in Jiangsu. The tour of Nanjing has made a beautiful impression on us. Our visit there is a very good opportunity for us to study. We will strive to contribute further to strengthening the friendship between people of Chad and the Chinese people.

On the afternoon of 18 July, Foreign Minister Miskine and his party visited the East China College of Water Conservancy and an exhibition of scientific and technological achievements made by Jiangsu's light industry and of (?fourth-category) light industrial products.

The Chad guests arrived in Nanjing on the morning of 18 July. They will leave for Yangzhou after they visit the Changjiang River bridge on the morning of 19 July.

DENG ON CHINA'S POLICY OF OPENING TO WORLD

HK190244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 18 Jul 83

["Deng Xiaoping Says China Will Go Even Further in Opening Up to the World" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA) -- According to the LIAOWANG journal to be published on 20 July, Deng Xiaoping says that China will not change its foreign policy. If the policy should change, it will only change for the better. China will even go further in its policy of opening to the outside world, and this path will not be narrower but broader. We have suffered a lot from taking the narrow path. If we take the road of retrogression, we shall return to backwardness and poverty.

Deng Xiaoping made this remark when he met with foreign scientific and technological experts. Deng Xiaoping said: We can say with full confidence that we can achieve the objective set for the end of this century. The four modernizations we are engaged in are Chinese-type modernizations. We are building Chinese-type socialism. We should fully take our actual conditions and our capabilities into consideration and put self-reliance first. We have formulated our policies in this way. It seems that our approach is correct. Since it is correct, why should we change it?

Deng Xiaoping also talked with foreign experts about the necessity for China to train a number of able persons with both management capability and scientific and technological knowledge. He said: We lack this kind of able person. We have plenty of people but they should undergo training. There are bright prospects for those who are about 40 years old. They should learn something and learn management. Therefore, training the youths and the middle-aged persons is our greatest problem at present. It is the same in all trades and professions. Naturally, I do not mean that the old are useless.

Deng Xiaoping said: We should train people who are about 40 years old or under 50. We should train not one or two persons, but thousands upon thousands of them. A few years later, they will take their turn on duty. This is the central issue in our reform. This issue cannot be solved in 3 to 5 years. It will take 10 years to solve this issue.

Talking about the question of rural education, Deng Xiaoping said: There are bright prospects for rural education. Recently, a new approach has been explored for rural education. Primary schools can be run by the local people. The peasants are wealthy now. They are willing to spend money on experts. This was impossible in the past because a peasant only had an annual income of several dozen yuan. Now, there are peasant households whose average income is over 300 to 400 yuan for each person, and there are even peasant households with an income of 10,000 yuan. Now, they engage experts and attach importance to knowledge. He said: If primary schools are run by peasants, the state can concentrate its energy on middle school and college education and thus strengthen middle school education. We have just started taking this approach.

WAN LI ON SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL PLANNING

OW160345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0807 GMT 15 Jul 83

[By reporter Yang Jianye]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Education, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel held a national meeting of specialized personnel planning in Beijing from 9 to 15 July and studied and arranged the forecast and planning of specialized personnel in the country.

Wan Li, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, attended the meeting and delivered an important speech.

He said: This is a very important meeting. We must strive to do good planning for specialized personnel in our country. When we formulate personnel plans, we should first make efforts to publicize the importance of knowledge and intellectuals, the importance of study and raising the level of education of the cadres and the people, and the importance of education, science and technology. We should further raise the awareness of the whole party and the people throughout the country on the importance of qualified personnel and urge people to attach extremely great importance to them.

Wan Li pointed out: When we draft specialized personnel plans, we must understand the current situation of specialized personnel in our country. We should consider long-term national interests and concretely study the feasibility of plans in the light of China's realities.

He emphasized: At present we must accelerate the readjustment, reform, and development of education, speed up personnel training and improve personnel quality. To conform to the interests of the country and the people and to meet the needs of the four modernizations, the education departments must train more qualified personnel by every possible means and as soon as possible. All departments and their subordinate enterprises and all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and localities in the country must make every effort to invest more in the development of intellectual resources and spend as much money as possible on education to train qualified personnel for the country.

Wan Li said: In addition to making the best possible use of qualified personnel in China, we should adopt various measures to employ persons of ability from abroad to help China's four modernizations. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1613 GMT on 15 July carries a correction deleting this paragraph]

The meeting pointed out: Personnel planning is strategic planning. It is a component part of the strategic plan for our economic development, playing an extremely important role in the building of the two civilizations. Formulating specialized personnel plans is an important and pressing task concerning many departments. Therefore, all departments concerned under the State Council must strengthen their leadership over the task and firmly and seriously ensure its success.

The meeting clearly and explicitly set the following demands for formulating specialized personnel training plans: The training plans must consider the needs of our economic and social development, the financial capability of our country, and the capacity of our educational institutions. They must be based on personnel survey, decide a rational structure, ratio, speed of development and degree of specialized education, and point out the amount of necessary funds, investment conditions, and relevant policy measures in order to realize good overall results.

The meeting demanded: All departments concerned from now on should begin to investigate and analyze the existing educational structure and training capacity in connection with the training of specialized personnel. The departments concerned should put forward suggestions on readjusting relevant policies concerning the development of specialized personnel training. They should survey the availability of qualified teachers for the training and decide on the qualifications and the number of teachers. They should also decide on the amount of funds needed and necessary construction projects and formulate the specialized personnel training plans.

In order to firmly strengthen leadership over the specialized personnel planning, the meeting held consultations with various departments concerned and decided to set up a coordinating group for specialized personnel planning. The coordinating group is to be organized by the Ministry of Education and the State Planning Commission and is to be composed of personnel from various departments concerned including the State Economic Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Commission of Science Technology and Industry for National Defense, and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel. It will be responsible for unifying and coordinating the specific objectives, requirements, criteria, and overall balance of the specialized personnel planning.

Other speakers at the meeting included He Dongchang, minister of Education; Zhang Shou, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and responsible persons of the departments concerned under the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel. They spoke on how to do a good job in specialized personnel planning. Some departments made reports on their experiences in undertaking specialized personnel surveys and planning.

More than 200 persons attended the meeting. They included responsible persons of various departments concerned of the more than 60 ministries, commissions and bureaus under the State Council and representatives of some provinces, municipalities, and institutions of higher learning.

NATIONWIDE SURVEY FOR PERSONNEL NEEDS

OW151226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA correspondent Qin Xinmin) -- China will soon begin a nationwide survey of college and secondary technical school graduates to help forecast its future educational needs. The decision to conduct the survey, the first of its kind in China, was made at a national work conference on planning for professional people, which closed here today.

The organization, methods, and schedule of the survey-forecast were discussed by more than 200 representatives from various ministries and commissions of the State Council and a number of major universities. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Education, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel.

The survey will help determine the structure, development speed and scale of personnel training. Operational funds and capital construction investment for education will be decided accordingly.

The work conference decided that central government departments should survey the personnel in their own systems and forecast their needs for the next 17 years. Computer tabulation of the results will begin at the end of this year.

Based on the forecast figures, the Ministry of Education will calculate the capacity of educational institutions, with and without the limitation of investment, and readjust requirements for personnel and investment.

The survey-forecast will be carried out in 83 specialities at the levels of postgraduates, 4-5 year college graduates, 2-3 year junior college graduates and secondary technical school graduates.

COLLEGE GRADUATE JOB ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM REFORMED

OW151850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- China's more than 280,000 new college graduates this summer will find nearly twice that number of slots available to them, and will be assigned to work units under a reformed, more flexible system. According to a report to the State Council on 1983 graduation assignment by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, more than 570,000 jobs are being offered by the Ministry of Education and various government departments and localities.

The report approved by the State Council says there is a need for students of most specialties, particularly majors in finance, economics, light industry, textiles, law, civil engineering, energy, machinery, electrical machinery, and English and Japanese languages.

Therefore, the report says, planned assignment remains necessary in order to give priority to the country's urgent needs and guarantee major construction projects.

More than 3,000 postgraduates will complete their studies this year. Due to their limited number, the report says, as in the past few years, they will be sent mainly to colleges, research institutes and key sectors of the national economy.

The report was drawn up on the basis of a national graduation assignment meeting last March. In addition to preparing jobs for this year's graduates, the meeting also worked out an assignment plan for the over 270,000 students slated to complete college education next year. It will become a regular practice to formulate plans one year in advance, the report says, so that colleges and employing work units will have more time to contact each other and make job assignment better suited to the students. Another scheduled reform is permitting employing work units to interview and test graduates before accepting them. The innovation will be tried out this year by the leading organizations of the Communist Party and state, the Foreign Ministry, major universities and some research institutes.

Starting this year, college graduates will work on a one-year probationary basis to see whether they are competent. Those who are found not up to job requirements or whose jobs are irrelevant to their studies will be transferred to new posts, while the graduates who do not do well will have a longer probation or be dismissed with the approval of the appropriate authorities.

The state will give better pay to those graduates working in remote border areas and in the countryside. After working in Tibet or on the Qinghai Plateau for eight years, a graduate may return to his native place or work in another place where his family lives, the report says.

Regulations Issued

OW180528 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--A XINHUA reporter has learned that the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel have formulated a new six-point regulation on job assignment work for this year's college graduates. This new regulation has already been approved by the State Council.

The new six-point regulation on job assignment work for this year's college graduates is as follows:

1. It will become a regular practice to formulate plans 1 year in advance for college graduation assignments.

During this year, in addition to the plans for job assignments for graduates of all institutions of higher learning throughout China in 1983, efforts will also be made to formulate the 1984 plans in advance. From now on, it will be necessary to formulate graduation assignment plans 1 year in advance.

2. Under the control of an overall plan, some graduates will be allowed to make reasonable changes in their job assignments.

In order to implement the principle of putting those who are competent to the best use, a few outstanding graduates will be allowed to choose, within the unified plan, the particular units in which they prefer to work.

Those college graduates who are willing to work in remote border areas and in the countryside should be encouraged to do so. With the concurrence of the employing work units, they may be exempted from the state plans. Areas not included in the state plans are Xizang, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Ningxia, and others, while specific areas not included in the provincial and autonomous regional plans should be defined by the people's government of the particular province or autonomous region. Those who are willing to work in the countryside will accept an assignment under a unified plan to a basic unit below the county level in a province, municipality, or autonomous region.

3. College graduates who are willing to work in remote border areas and in the countryside will be paid better.

College graduates who work in remote border areas and in the countryside below the county level (not at the county level) will be given better pay according to the specific pay scale from the first day of work.

The original regulation stipulated that after working in Xizang for 8 years, a graduate may apply to return to his home or work where his wife or children live. This year the scope of this regulation has been further expanded to include the Qinghai Plateau. Graduates who work there will be given higher wages on the basis of a floating pay scale. Those who work there continuously for 8 years will continue to receive the same pay [even if they are transferred to work in other localities].

4. Colleges must participate even more actively in the work of assigning jobs to graduates.

Based on graduates' specialities and the employment situation, colleges may suggest graduation assignments for the use of the departments concerned in working out plans in making job assignments. When they find anything inappropriate in the graduation assignment plans and employment plans, they may suggest adjustments. The departments concerned must seriously consider these suggestions. This year, Qinghua University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Xian Jiaotong University, and Shandong Oceanology College will, on the basis of a unified graduation assignment plan, carry out the experiment of interviewing graduates. This practice will be continuously carried out in 1984 after summing up the past experience.

5. Experiments will be carried out in testing some of the graduates before accepting them.

Under the graduation assignment plans and the employment plans, graduates assigned to various key institutions of higher learning as teachers and to the leading organs of the party and the state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the most advanced scientific research units for national defense, and certain approved scientific research and designing units this year will be tested before they are accepted. The specific measures should be as follows:

First, colleges announce the names and locations of the employing units as well as job descriptions. The graduates then apply for the job on a voluntary basis with the recommendation of the college. The employing units must test the applicants before accepting them.

6. The employing units must investigate the graduates and put them on probation. After the graduates are given job assignments, they must work on a 1-year probationary basis. Those who do not meet job requirements or whose jobs are irrelevant to their studies should be transferred to new posts based on the needs of the department concerned. The local personnel department must actively assist them. Those who do not do well will have a longer probation. With the approval of the provincial, municipal, or autonomous regional people's government concerned or the department in charge of this affair, graduates whose performance is extremely poor will be dismissed so that they may look for other jobs themselves.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS BEGIN 15 JULY

OW150222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- China's three-day national entrance examination for this year's enrolment for universities and colleges begins today with more than 1.67 million applicants, more than 20 percent of whom will be admitted.

The proportion of enrolment figure to the applicants is 5.3 percent bigger than last year's. Among the applicants are 850,000 senior middle school graduates of this year, 770,000 earlier graduates, 30,000 employees and some 20,000 other persons.

This year's schedule enrolment figure is 360,000, or 55,000 more than last year, but the number of applicants is nearly 200,000 fewer than last year.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROBLEM OF ABANDONED FARMLAND

HK170617 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Wang Changxiao: "Peasants in Mianyang County, Hubei, Abandon 40,000 mu of Farmland To Take up More Profitable Occupations -- Great Difference Between Income From Farming and Sideline Occupations; the Burden of Farming Households Is So Heavy That Their Initiative Is Affected; the Leading Organs of the County Are Beginning To Solve the Problem"]

[Text] Since the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, agricultural production in Mianyang County, Hubei Province has been developing rapidly. However, at the turn of the year, there appeared in succession in various places the phenomenon of farmland being abandoned by some peasants. According to incomplete statistics, over 40,000 mu of farmland are now lying waste. This situation has now roused the attention of the leading organs of the county, and they are beginning to actively solve the problem.

According to investigation, there are four categories of peasants who have no desire for contracted responsibilities on farmland. The first category includes specialized and key households that take up industrial production or sideline occupations. Their incomes are higher than those of farming households. In 1982 there was an increase of 18,101 specialized households in the number engaged in industrial production or sideline occupations, an increase of 41,000; and 21,000 mu of farmland under their contracted responsibilities were discarded, accounting for 43.4 percent of the total acreage abandoned. The second category includes commune members who are both workers and peasants, working in commune- or brigade-run enterprises. Generally they find it sufficient to keep just enough farmland to provide themselves with their own grain rations. This category has discarded 13,500 mu of farmland under contracted responsibilities, accounting for 27.8 percent of the farmland abandoned. The third category consists of "semi-households" [ban bian hu 0584 6703 2073], namely, households of dependents of cadres or workers. These households lack productive force, and are unable to go in for farming. Some of them have changed their occupations and gone in for other business. In this category, 5,000 mu of farmland under contracted responsibilities have been discarded, accounting for 10.3 percent of the farmland abandoned. The fourth category consists of those farming households that had moved to the lake area. As their farming conditions are poor, some of them have moved away from there. About 4,000 mu of land have been discarded there, accounting for 8.2 percent.

Another reason for the abandonment of farmland by the peasants is the excessive burden of households under contracted responsibilities for farmland. The burden apportioned to them by various levels has been too heavy for them. For instance, the payment for commune members who are both workers and peasants in building irrigation works sponsored by the county or communes has been apportioned to the masses; the burden of payment for persons engaged in forestry, political, and legal work, broadcasting and so on who are not included in the staff payrolls has been apportioned to the masses; besides, there are the expenses for maintenance of roads, expenses in raising funds to run schools and so on, which have all been borne by the masses. According to statistics, in 1982 alone, the sum of such apportionments in the county totaled over 2.3 million yuan, an average of over 10 yuan per household. At the same time, the sums deducted from various items for reserves are great. In 1982, the sums deducted for public grain, expenditures for water and electricity, accumulation fund, public welfare funds and so on in the whole country totaled 36.59 million yuan, averaging 160 yuan per household. The expenditures for non-production purposes have been great. There are 45,000 cadres at the production brigade and team levels in the whole county, averaging 10 per production team, and their annual subsidies amount to 5.1 million yuan; the wages of various personnel in the production brigades have also been apportioned to the masses, totaling 4.44 million yuan in the whole county; besides, there are various ad hoc items of subsidies for loss of working time, entertainment expenses and so on. Roughly calculated, the non-production expenditures of the whole county totaled 13.78 million yuan, averaging over 60 yuan per household. These three items amounted to 52.68 million yuan, close to 300 yuan per household on average, and this did not include the extra burden of obligatory labor.

The peasants initiative for farming has also been dampened, because of the difficulties in buying and selling things. For example, last year, when the autumn harvest was over, the peasants had to carry their grain out for weighing and then carry it back. There is a great shortage of chemical fertilizer and diesel oil which has been in urgent demand among the peasants for production, and they have been sold at high prices everywhere. In addition, the production cycles of grain and cotton are long, and their production is to a great degree restricted by nature.

It is far from being as guaranteed as industrial production and sideline occupations. Besides, the difference in net incomes between farm operations on the one hand and industrial production and sideline occupations on the other is great. The incomes of commune members who engage in industrial production or sideline occupations are more than double those of the commune members who go in for farming. The masses say, "Farmers are not as good as craftsmen, and craftsmen are not as good as those who have gone into business."

Commentator's Article

HK170628 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "A Warning Signal"]

[Text] The fact that over 40,000 mu of farmland have been abandoned in Mianyang County, Hubei Province, serves as a warning signal for leading cadres at various levels in the rural areas. This has reminded us that amid the excellent situation in the rural areas, there also exist problems of one kind or another. It is imperative for us to have a sober understanding of this, and solve in a down-to-earth way various concrete problems that appear before us concurrently with the excellent situation.

Some people hold that with the establishment of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output in the rural areas, the problem of agriculture has been solved. This is a harmful view. All things develop forward in the movement of contradiction. When old contradictions are solved, new contradictions will come into existence. The contracted responsibility system has actually solved a fundamental problem which had not been solved for a long time in our country's agriculture, namely, that of giving arbitrary and impracticable directions, and egalitarianism in distribution. However, it does not and cannot solve all the problems in agriculture. Regarding the strategic aim of establishing modern socialist agriculture with Chinese characteristics, the current reform in agriculture can only be said to represent a few initial steps. In some important aspects, we have not even crossed the threshold. At present, many new problems are appearing in agricultural reform, there are old problems left over which have not been satisfactorily solved in the past, and there are old and new problems at the same time which were solved in the past but now reappear today. The task before us is still heavy and arduous and we should by no means think everything is just fine with the establishment of the contracted responsibility system.

The incident of laying waste large areas of land that has taken place in Mianyang County is of course an individual case. However, the problem reflected through this incident is a representative one. The establishment of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis has broken the practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot", promoted close links between the producer with the production means (mainly, the land), and the link between the producer and the manager, and resulted in the emancipation of productive forces to a large extent. This is certainly a great advance. Nevertheless, the contracted responsibility for land on the household basis and the situation of "every family engages in farming, and every household goes in for agriculture" has brought about new contradictions. Over 50 percent of the farmland abandoned in Mianyang County is farmland under contracted responsibilities of specialized and key households; if the discarded farmland originally under contracted responsibilities of commune members who are both workers and peasants is added, the figure is 71 percent. With the growth of commodity production in the rural areas in recent years, specialized and key households have been produced by the trend of the times. It is the demand of these new commodity producers to concentrate their efforts on multiple operations and industrial and sideline occupation production.

They would not let themselves be tied down to a few mu of farmland. The other problems that Mianyang County has met are mostly of the same category; they are all contradictions that appear in the course of progress of agricultural reforms. These problems are not difficult to solve, or at least can be partially solved through investigation and study. Is it not the case that our agricultural reform has been making progress step by step in the course of incessantly solving old and new contradictions? In this profound change of the production relations in the rural areas it is not the least strange that this sort of problem should appear. Even the wisest leader cannot predict all the specific contradictions that will appear in the course of development of things. The question is that once the contradiction begins to emerge, it is necessary to firmly grasp investigation and study, be good at holding consultation with the masses, and promptly solve the contradictions. If a dilatory style of work is adopted, and matters are handled only when problems pile up, in that way, one will be very passive in work and likely to do damage to the results achieved in the agricultural reforms. The lesson of Mianyang County lies right here.

What merits our attention is that at present in certain places in the rural areas there has appeared the problem of being slack in work. Some comrades are complacent in front of the excellent situation in the rural areas, and they rest satisfied seeing the effects of the contracted responsibilities system. However, they do not know how to lead the peasants to continue onward, and how to guide the agricultural reforms in a deepgoing way in accordance with the requirements of the document issued by the CPC Central Committee on "Certain Questions Concerning the Present Economic Policy in the Rural Areas," and they are not active enough in their work.

If this situation is not changed as soon as possible, and one waits for a pile of contradictions to emerge, then it will be too late. We should draw lessons from the incident of Mianyang, and with the drive in implementing the production responsibility system a few years back, continue to unite the broad masses of peasants, promptly study new situations, solve new problems, do a good job in the work of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system in a down-to-earth manner, and strive for the advance of the excellent situation in the rural areas in a better orientation.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PUNISHING KIDNAPPERS OF WOMEN

HK190310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by reporter Wu Hengquan: "Culprits Involved in '25 November' Women Kidnapping Case Have Been Punished According to Law"]

[Text] Recently, of the 65 culprits involved in the '25 November' women kidnapping case, 5 are still being tried; 32 -- including Hu Guichao, Xiao Tangquan, Chen Jiayou, Hao Jihu, and Wan Dongquan -- were punished according to law by the people's courts in relevant localities in Sichuan, Shandong, and Henan Provinces; 6 were sent to be reeducated through labor; 22 were released after receiving a moral lecture since they had committed only light offences. Of the 32 criminals who were punished, 1 was sentenced to death, 1 to life imprisonment, 5 to 15-20 years' imprisonment, 4 to 10-14 years' imprisonment, and 21 to imprisonment for less than 10 years. The verdicts of the people's courts sternly punished the criminals who kidnapped women, and won the resolute support of the masses of people.

On 25 November 1982, the public security departments of Anyang City, Henan Province, tracked down a number of criminals who had kidnapped women and children (since the criminals were tracked down on 25 November, the case was called the "25 November" case).

Organized by the Ministry of Public Security and under its guidance, public security departments of Sichuan, Henan, Shandong, and Gansu Provinces closely cooperated with one another and conducted intense investigations and discovered and ascertained that of these criminals, 48 were from Sichuan, 11 from Shandong, 5 from Henan, and 1 from Gansu. Among them, some were habitual offenders in kidnapping women, some were hooligans, thieves, and swindlers, some had been previously punished by public security departments, and others were criminals released after serving their terms of imprisonment. They took advantage of the good transport facilities in Anyang City and made Anyang City their contact point and "transfer post" in their criminal activities of kidnapping people. Women and children kidnapped from Sichuan, Shaanxi, and other places were brought here to be sold or for other criminal activities which seriously violated the law.

The Ministry of Public Security attached great importance to the "25 November" case and held that since the case was complicated and involved many people, it was necessary for public security departments of provinces concerned to cooperate with one another in carrying out joint studies and investigations. In order to do a good job in carrying out investigations in the "25 November" case, the Ministry of Public Security asked public security departments of Sichuan Province to take chief responsibility in handling this case and convened several meetings of relevant personnel from public security departments of Sichuan, Henan, Shandong, and Gansu Provinces to discuss concrete plans for carrying out investigations.

Central leading comrades also attached great importance to this case and gave important written instructions on the investigation and handling of this case. Political and legal departments were asked to make thorough investigations of the serious consequences caused by criminals who kidnapped women and children, and to severely and promptly punish according to law criminals who had committed grave offenses and had aroused great indignation among the masses of people in order to resolutely crack down on criminal activities of kidnapping women and to put an end to similar incidents.

Cadres and policeman of public security departments of Sichuan, Henan, Shandong, and Gansu Provinces who participated in investigations of the "25 November" case made long and difficult journeys, continuously carried out arduous work despite fatigue, and made details of the case clear through investigating into and collecting a great deal of evidence. In the process of investigation, a number of victims were saved. Some 150 women were kidnapped by criminals in the "25 November" case. Both the bodies and minds of the kidnapped women were seriously impaired, and most of the families of the victims were destroyed. Some members of their families were injured and killed, causing extremely serious consequences.

Commentator's Article

HK190332 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Severely Punish Kidnappers of Women"]

[Text] After the CPC Central Committee Secretariat issued instructions on protecting the legal rights of women and children, various localities have attached great importance to this question, have concentrated their efforts on cracking down on serious criminal activities of kidnapping women and children, and have won the support of various quarters of the society.

Kidnapping women is the product of the exploitative society and is a savage act of regarding women as commodities. This practice was quite common in the old society, causing numerous women to fall into an abyss of suffering. After the setting up of New China, the people's government resolutely banned and severely punished criminal activities of kidnapping women.

In addition, with the development of the national economy, the people's living standards and moral standards are constantly rising and activities of kidnapping women have almost been stamped out. This is one of the signs showing that women in China have emancipated themselves and stood up politically and economically.

During the 10 years of internal chaos, activities of kidnapping women again revived in some localities as a result of a relaxation in the enforcement of law and discipline. In the past few years public security and judicial departments have punished a number of obdurate criminals who kidnapped women (traders in human beings) or seriously injured women and children. However, this kind of criminal activity has not been stopped effectively. They have even run rampant in some localities. After these traders of human beings, who are as cruel as snakes and scorpions, have kidnapped women, they not only sell them at exorbitant prices, but often insult and humiliate them recklessly, seriously impairing the bodies and minds of the victims. Many of the families of these victims have been destroyed. This not only goes against moral ethics, but also seriously endangers social order and does harm to the general practice of the society. Our socialist country will never tolerate this.

Therefore, we must resolutely crack down on obdurate criminals who kidnap women and severely and promptly punish them according to law. We must not be indulgent or lenient toward them. We must correct the phenomenon of not having a clear understanding of the harm caused by this kind of crime, of meting out punishment which is too light, and of not attacking them effectively. Since the purpose of criminal activities of traders of human beings is to gain profits, we must investigate and affix their criminal responsibility and must also confiscate their property, which has been acquired by illegal means. Criminals who have committed other crimes such as rape -- whether doing so alone or with others -- in the course of kidnapping women should be punished accordingly for each crime. Our paper today carries a report on how law courts concerned in Sichuan, Shandong, Henan, and Gansu, provinces handled the "25 November" case of kidnapping women. One criminal was sentenced to death and was shot. This has won the support of the people. Cadres and party members who are involved in kidnapping women should be severely dealt with all the more according to party discipline, administrative discipline, and the state laws. At the same time, we must pay attention to strictly distinguishing and correctly handling problems of different natures. We must strictly distinguish normal marriage between people in different localities from criminal activities of kidnapping women.

Criminal activities of traders of human beings in kidnapping, holding under duress, illegally sheltering, and reselling women (including children) will involve some people. In order to effectively crack down on and stop activities of traders of human beings and to leave no loopholes for them to make use of, we must make efforts to carry out education on the socialist spiritual civilization and the legal system, and endeavor to properly protect women and children physically and mentally and to protect their legal rights. We must publicize extensively and in a deep-going way the party's and the state's policies, laws, and decrees for protecting women and children so that the cadres, grassroots cadres in particular, and the masses of people know what they should support or oppose. We must draw a clear demarcation between what is correct and what is wrong and between mistakes and crimes and raise our ability in detecting and curbing various crimes. In case any traders of human beings are found, we should make prompt reports and resolutely struggle against them. We must carry out in-depth investigations on actual problems in protecting the interests and legal rights of women and children at present, such as problems in love, marriage, family relations, family planning, labor, study, and democratic rights. After making serious studies and analyses, we must put forward measures to solve these problems one by one.

We must strengthen ideological and political work among the masses. We must pay special attention to helping rural girls foster a correct outlook on life, on love, and on happiness, and to raising their ideological consciousness in guarding against being cheated.

Resolutely cracking down on serious criminal activities of kidnapping women and eliminating this hideous social phenomenon is an important part of the work in protecting the personal freedom of citizens against encroachment and in defending the legal rights of women. It is also an important aspect in effecting a change for the better of the general practice of the society and in further improving social order. CPC committees and governments at all levels must earnestly do a good job in this. Public security and judicial departments must give full play to their functions, and the masses' organizations, the women's federations in particular, must speak for women. If forces of various quarters of the society closely cooperate and take active actions to resolutely crack down on and stop this kind of serious criminal activity, achievements will certainly be made before long.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION TO SET UP ADVISORY PANEL

OW162005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Women's Federation is to establish a legal advisory panel here this month to protect the legal rights of women and children, the federation announced today.

Guo Jinzhi, member of the preparatory group of the legal panel, told XINHUA that in recent years many women have written to the federation for help because they are discriminated against or are ill-treated by their husbands.

"As many of their cases involved the law, the federation decided to set up legal panels to provide them with legal advice," she said.

Legal panels will be set up by local women federations at the county level and above, she said. Legal panels are already in operation in Shanghai and Beijing.

The federation's panel will be composed of college teachers of law, retired veteran lawyers, women lawyers in particular, and staff of the federation with legal knowledge. The panel will open once a week, she said.

China's legal system now is far from perfect and many women are not familiar with the law, she said. "In addition to give them legal advice, the panels will inform women of their legal rights and make proposals to the state legislative bodies and judicial departments on protection of the legal rights of women and children," she said.

"We'll bring suit on their behalf or defend them in court, if necessary," she said.

Two counsellors of the Beijing legal advisory panel, which opened Thursday morning, gave advice to eight women. Their ages ranged from 30 to 40. Half of the women complained of persecution by their husbands for failing to give birth to boy babies.

JIEFANGJUN BAO REPORTS ON MILITARY HISTORY BOOK

OW190734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA) -- Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, heads a 14-member editing committee the writing of a history of China's national defense since liberation, according to the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY today. [sentence as received]

The ten-volume compilation is to be completed by 1985.

It will review the achievements and experience of the PLA over the past 30 and more years in military affairs, political work, military science, building people's militia and other fields.

The book is part of an encyclopedia "Contemporary China."

XU XIANGQIAN INSCRIBES MILITIA HISTORY BOOK

OW141145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- "China's Militia," the first long monograph recording the history of China's militia, has been issued by the People's Publishing House.

The monograph was inscribed by Xu Xiangqian, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission.

The inscription reads: "The militia, an armed mass organization under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, has made immortal contributions in China's revolutionary civil wars. In future wars against aggression it will still be imperative to wage people's war, and the militia will continue to play an important role. So it is a long-term strategic task for the party and the Army to further strengthen the building of the militia."

Written by Fu Qiutao, late advisor to the headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the monograph records the course of the Chinese militia from its founding under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and depicts the great role of the masses in China's wars.

The monograph cites valuable historical data, giving specific examples demonstrating the role of the militia in defeating enemies, Chinese and foreign, in coordination with the regular armies.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0745 GMT on 14 July carries an identical report which adds: "It records the militant course of the Chinese militia's founding and growth under the CPC leadership, reflects the matchless might of Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on the people's war and demonstrates the great role of the people in war."]

It further describes the development of militia forces, from the worker's pickets and peasants' self-defense corps in the first revolutionary civil war period (1924--1927), through the red guards during the second revolutionary civil war (1927--1937), the militia in the anti-Japanese war (1937-1945) and the third revolutionary civil war (liberation war) periods.

ZHAO ZIYANG, OTHERS VISIT TEXTILE EXHIBITION

OW151830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Thousands of young women in stylish synthetic pleated short-sleeved dresses and young men in well tailored medium-weight safari jackets can now be seen in Beijing's streets. These new clothes were among the best sellers at the national sales exhibition of new textile products which closed here today. Almost half a million people visited the exhibition. The sales exhibition, first of its kind sponsored by the Ministry of Textile Industry, displayed more than 4,000 new varieties of textile goods turned out all over China since 1981. Sales totalled more than eight million yuan (about four million U.S. dollars).

Among the popular items were a synthetic crepe georgette blouse from Guangzhou selling for four to five yuan, a tropical suiting made of ramie-polyester from Guangxi, as well as overcoats made of artificial fur, each priced at about 100 yuan, from Jilin Province, northeast China. The 35,000 dresses made of terry cloth from Shanghai were sold out in more than 20 days of the exhibition.

Wang Jinlin, deputy director of the Shanghai Textile Industry Bureau described the exhibition as "unexpectedly successful." More than 100,000 Shanghai-made garments were sold, accounted for over half the garments sold, and made a stir in the whole exhibition. Other popular products included woolen blankets from Ningxia and pure cotton decorative cloth from Xinjiang.

The exhibition gave textile enterprises from 28 locations all over the country with an opportunity to study the market and to learn from each other.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Peng Zhen, and many other leaders visited the exhibition. Premier Zhao said to Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying that the enterprises, especially key ones, should undertake technical transformation step by step to develop new products in different fibers and raise quality of their products.

DENG YINGCHAO WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR HEALTH PAPER

SK190432 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The third anniversary of the publication of the WEISHENG YU SHENGHUO BAO [HEALTH AND LIFE PAPER] fell on 15 July this year. Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, wrote an inscription for this paper to mark the occasion: It Is Necessary To Show Concern for the Health of Children.

WEISHENG YU SHENGHUO BAO, which adopts various forms to introduce its rich content with articles and pictures suited to both refined and popular tastes, has become a good health teacher and a friend helpful in the lives of the masses of readers. More than 700,000 copies have been distributed throughout the country. In order to commend its positive role in popularizing health knowledge and protecting the people's health, the Central Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee and the Ministry of Public Health recently issued a certificate of merit and a money award to it.

OIL PLATFORM PRODUCTION CENTERS ESTABLISHED

OW181144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA) -- China will start building offshore oil production platforms for joint offshore oil development with foreign firms. Platform production centers will be established in Guangdong Province, Shanghai and Jiangsu Province and the Bohai Bay, said Hu Kexin, deputy general manager of the China Offshore Platform Engineering Corporation.

Ground work has already started on an equipment production site at the Huangpu shipyard in Guangzhou; the center is expected to be in full operation by 1985. And preparations for other platform producing centers are also underway. All the centers will produce large and medium-sized deep-water oil production platforms except the Bohai center, which will mainly produce shallow-water oil platforms.

The deputy manager said his corporation will cooperate with foreign firms in producing the production platforms.

An oil platform engineering design corporation has already been established in Shanghai, He Kexin said. Several designers have been trained by Brown and Root, Inc. of the United States.

The establishment of production platform centers marks a new development in China's offshore oil engineering work, Hu Kexin said.

China started building drilling platforms in the early 1970's, and now has several producers turning out two or three drilling rigs a year. China has so far completed eight jack-up drilling platforms, two for the U.S. company, Baker Marine Inc.

The Shanghai shipyard is building China's first semi-submersible drilling platform and the Jiangnan shipyard is building another one for the China Nanhai-Baker Drilling Corporation.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON 1983 PLA WINTER WHEAT HARVEST

OW161016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Liberation Army produced more than 140,000 tons of winter wheat this year, 9.6 percent more than in 1982, according to today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. The good harvest was due to scientific farming methods practiced on Army farms, the paper said. The 4.2 million-strong Army has more than 2,000 farms all over the country. A conference on the Army's agricultural and sideline production which closed here earlier this year urged the Army to raise more food to lighten the burden on the state and improve its living conditions.

CPC AUTHORITIES SAY MORE VETERAN CADRES RETIRE

OW161046 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Over 470,000 aging cadres have retired since China adopted its first retirement system for the government officials in April 1982, top Communist Party authorities here said.

The number represents about one-sixth of the country's "veteran cadres" -- party and government leaders and office workers who took up official service before October 1, 1949, when the People's Republic of China was founded.

The Chinese Communist Party last year adopted a new Constitution, asking its cadres to retire according to the regulations of the state when they are no longer fit to continue working due to old age or poor health.

The retirement age was set at 60 for men and 55 for women in junior government or party posts. Senior cadres at departmental level and above are allowed to stay in office longer.

Retired veterans are granted certificates of honor and continue to receive the same wages and welfare benefits. The retirees are also entitled to extra pensions according to their seniority and retain their political rights, including the right to read official documents and attend important meetings.

The retirement system has helped China advance the restructuring of party and government institutions and the replacement of older officials with younger ones, the party authorities said.

Some veteran leaders who enjoy high prestige and are able to work are asked to continue in office although they are past retirement age, the authorities added.

Almost all departments at central and provincial levels now have offices to make arrangements for their veteran cadres. Many retirees are now writing memoirs, doing research or giving advice to younger cadres.

PEOPLE'S BANKS TO CONTROL CONSTRUCTION LOANS

OW190445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0824 GMT 16 Jul 83

[By reporter Chen Naijin]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jul (XINHUA) -- Implementing the State Council's instruction on strictly controlling the scale of capital construction, the People's Bank of China has decided that all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional branches of the People's Bank should immediately conduct a serious examination of loans extended for investment in fixed assets and stop without delay any loans extended in excess of the state plan, and that bank directors should be held responsible for any loans in excess of the state plan.

The People's Bank of China also decided to immediately dispatch four separate working groups, led by the bank's vice presidents, to urge and help the various branches in Guangdong, Hunan, Henan, Shaanxi, Liaoning, Shandong, Beijing and other places to examine capital construction loans.

The People's Bank of China has adopted seven measures to control loans for investment in fixed assets:

1. Loans for any capital construction project not included in the state plan or in provincial, municipal, or autonomous regional plans will be discontinued.
2. Loans for projects under construction, although included in the state plan, will also be discontinued if necessary conditions for their construction do not exist, building technology is backward, or the projects are redundant.

3. Reexamination should be made of capital construction projects, authorized by the departments concerned under the State Council and included in the state renovation and transformation plan, that are built with intermediate-term and short-term equipment loans. Loans for a project should be discontinued if reexamination shows that its construction should be suspended. From now on, intermediate-term and short-term equipment loans should not be used for capital construction.
4. Loans for locally sponsored capital construction projects should be discontinued and the extended portion of the loan should be recovered from the builder's own funds. If the construction of a project is justified, the province, municipality, or autonomous region concerned should request the approval of the State Planning Commission and the People's Bank of China to obtain bank loans.
5. An engineering project built with intermediate-term or short-term equipment loans must be submitted to higher-level authorities for approval according to regulations and be regarded as a capital construction project if it requires additional construction and the additional construction area exceeds original plans by 30 percent or more, or if its civil engineering portion requires more than 20 percent of its total investment.
6. All trust and investment companies run by the people's banks at various levels should immediately stop extending loans for investment in fixed assets, and conduct an inventory of such loans. The loans extended to a project whose continued construction is justified should henceforth be treated as credit loans.
7. Special state funds intended to support the economic development of minority nationality regions should be used primarily for the technical transformation of enterprises. The use of these funds for capital construction must be with prior approval according to regulations, and projects using these funds must be included in the state capital construction plan.

FANG YI HEARS REPORT ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK171030 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] On 16 July Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor, after hearing briefings in Tianjin on the Science, Technology and Industry Commission for National Defense signing a technical and economic cooperation agreement with the Tianjin People's Government, affirmed the initial experience gained by the two sides and praised them for their efforts in starting to apply military industrial technology to civilian industry.

After the convocation of the 12th national party congress, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal People's Government, in view of the major problems affecting Tianjin's economic performance, set forth that it is necessary both to rely on scientific and technological progress to improve economic results and to consider this as a strategic task. Since the beginning of July last year, principal leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee have on several occasions discussed with leading comrades of the Science, Technology and Industry Commission for National Defense how to enable the military industrial enterprises for national defense to support Tianjin in carrying out modernization construction. Through the efforts of the two sides, a number of cooperative projects were discussed in April this year. In late May, the Science, Technology and Industry Commission for National Defense and the Tianjin Municipal People's Government held a meeting in Tianjin to exchange views on technical and economic cooperation and to add some additional new cooperative projects. After the meeting, the two sides worked vigorously for a month and a half on the cooperative projects. Nineteen cooperative agreements were signed, plans were made to sign 48 and 39 were basically discussed. Some projects have already been started.

On 15 and 16 July, Comrade Fang Yi heard briefings on carrying out technical and economic cooperation in Tianjin by the Science Technology and Industry Commission for National Defense, the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry, the Ministry of Astronautics Industry, the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, the Ministry of Ordnance Industry and the Tianjin Municipal People's Government and held a forum with relevant comrades. Zhao Dongwan, chairman of the office of the scientific and technological leading group of the State Council, Zhou Yiping, deputy political commissar of the Science, Technology and Industry Commission for National Defense, and Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, and Liu Zengkun, responsible persons of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal People's Government, also gave speeches.

Fang Yi noted: Leading comrades of the central authorities have shown great concern and attention to the technical and economic cooperation conducted by the Science, Technology and Industry Commission for National Defense and the Tianjin Municipal People's Government. They held that it is good to carry out such cooperation, because it does not necessitate moving factories and transferring personnel, thus saving much manual labor. This type of cooperation will enable military industrial technology to serve civilian industry.

Fang Yi acclaimed that this type of cooperation is good because it is of economical and political significance. The application of military industrial technology to civilian industry has played a good part in beginning the integration of efforts of army men and civilians. Fang Yi also offered constructive suggestions on further carrying out this type of cooperation.

Further Report

OW172044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 16 Jul 83

[By reporters Cu Mainan and Zhang Shuying]

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 16 July (XINHUA) -- After more than 6 months' discussions and consultations, the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense and the Tianjin Municipal People's Government began extensive economic and technical cooperation in many fields of the economy.

Leading comrades of the State Council have warmly praised and fully approved on the practice. They think that the practice should be popularized, beginning first from a few key cities.

Tianjin Municipality sent a technical cooperation delegation to Beijing last April, and the delegation held initial and concrete talks on 122 cooperative projects with relevant departments under the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, the Ministry of Astronautics Industry, the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry, the Ministry of Ordnance Industry, and the Ministry of Nuclear Industry. The curtain was raised for extensive economic and technical cooperation.

Among the cooperative projects already decided on, the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense will help Tianjin Municipality build five production lines including a corrugated paper line, a color television line, a horizontal output transformer line, a refrigerator line, and a high speed steel twist drill vacuum heat treatment line. The relevant departments of the two sides have established long-term technical cooperation relations. The Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense will also provide technical services for Tianjin municipal units concerned in the following fields: vacuum technique, precision casting technique, finishing technique, granulating technique [zao li ji shu 6644 4721 2111 2611], static elimination technique, low temperature hot tube technique [di wen re guan ji shu 0144 3306 3583 4619 2111 2611], isotope application technique, "three wastes" [waste gas, waste water, and industrial residue] treatment technique, automatic control technique, spray coating technique, and hermetic sealing technique.

NATIONAL COAL SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY MEETING HELD

Fang Yi Attends

OW160635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0836 GMT 13 Jul 83

[By reporters Mao Zhichun and Chen Bijiang]

[Text] Jinan, 13 Jul (XINHUA) -- At the national meeting on coal science and technology in Yantai City yesterday, State Councillor Fang Yi pointed out: Energy is the foundation on which to realize the goal of quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century, and coal is China's main conventional energy resource. In order to promote coal production, we must follow the road of developing science and technology. Fang Yi said: In the past several years, science and technology played an important role in promoting coal production. However, judging from the overall situation, our country's coal industry and research and education in coal science are still quite backward, lagging not only behind other main coal-producing countries of the world but also behind other industries in our country. Therefore, we must understand and improve the backward situation and expedite the pace of developing coal science and technology. Fang Yi held that we must grasp the following things in the future:

We must further educate the broad masses of cadres, workers and scientific and technical personnel, truly shift our guiding principle relying on the progress of science and technology, firmly establish our confidence and make up our mind to develop coal science and technology.

Coal technology must be geared toward developing much-needed large-scale coal production projects with definite economic results. In the following 10 to 20 years, we should accomplish changes in five aspects; namely, changing from manual to mechanized operation, changing from being unable to control major and serious accidents to being able to basically control and prevent major and serious accidents, changing from coal production only to diversified production including intensified processing work and production of by-products, changing from unitary to comprehensive operation and changing from small quantity to large quantity transportation of coal products. It is also necessary to promote the transfer, dissemination, and promotion of technology and promptly turn scientific achievements into productive power.

It is necessary to pay attention to education. In order to elevate science and technology, the key lies in having qualified personnel. Education is the foundation for cultivating qualified personnel. The root cause of our backwardness in coal science and technology is our backwardness in education and developing intellectual resources. Technical personnel currently account for only 1.96 percent of the total number of staff members and workers of the coal industry. The educational level of cadres and workers in the industry is generally quite low. Therefore, we must speed up our efforts to train personnel and do a good job in developing education and training classes. This is an urgent task and we must make special efforts to grasp it quickly, firmly, and thoroughly.

It is necessary to organize various departments in our country to support the coal industry. Energy is of strategic importance in developing the national economy. All related scientific and technological work in our country should be geared to developing energy resources. Various industrial departments and scientific research units should cooperate with each other, and all forces in society should support the coal industry in order to promote the progress of coal science and technology.

It is necessary to continue to implement the party's policy on intellectuals and further whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals. Currently, what is most urgent and necessary is to improve the rational employment and unified supervision of intellectuals.

Intellectuals should be assigned to appropriate jobs, delegated with authority, entrusted with responsibility, and provided with good working environment and conditions. In this way they might make faster and greater achievements. The development of the coal industry involves very arduous work, and so it is necessary to formulate a policy to encourage and attract graduates of schools of higher learning and various kinds of specialized scientific and technological personnel to work in the industry. At present all intellectuals have the opportunity to serve and make contributions to the country, but the key lies in their having faith and devotion. They should consider the building of the four socialist modernizations as their own duty, work hard to firmly promote production work and make contributions to developing the coal industry with their wisdom and creativeness together with the broad masses of workers and leading cadres.

Meeting Ends

OW161559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Jinan, July 16 (XINHUA) -- A national coal industrial science and technology conference has called for introduction of advanced technology to help the industry boost production so as to meet the goal of doubling the present coal output by the end of the century. The conference which closed in Yantai, Shandong Province, today, was attended by more than 400 coal experts and leading cadres. The conference agreed that backward mining technology has held up the development of China's coal industry. It will be impossible to meet the industry's goal of doubling its present output by the end of the century merely by putting in more labor, delegates said. China's annual coal output has remained at over 600 million tons for the past several years. Its geological exploration capacity is about 5 billion tons a year, and its designing capacity about 15 million to 20 million tons. Mine construction capacity is now rated at about 120 million tons. The industry's projected goals for the year 2000 are 1.2 billion tons for output, 8 billion tons for annual exploration, 30 million tons in designing capacity and 150 million to 200 million tons construction capacity. Without a major technological breakthrough the plan will fall through, the conference said.

The conference urged mining enterprises to adopt new technology, equipment and processes. Stringent standards for economic efficiency will also be set to judge the enterprises' performance. Scientific and technical personnel will concentrate their efforts on key research projects that give quick and big returns. The focus for the present is on comprehensive exploration and prospecting technology, speedy mine construction technology, coal cutting and tunnelling technology, safety technology, mining technology and liquefaction and gasification of coal.

The conference called for the establishment of a new coal science and technology management system, with the leading group at the ministerial level. Technology development centers will be set up in major coal producing centers and research-design-production complexes established at the grassroots level. The Ministry of Coal Industry has decided to double or triple its investment in education between now and 1990. It plans to train 70,000 vocational school graduates and 240,000 intermediate technical school graduates by the end of this century. Steps will also be taken to promote on-the-job training of miners and cadres by setting up cadre education centers, audio-visual education programs, and technical training centers.

JIANGXI CIRCULAR CALLS FOR ANTIFLOOD EFFORTS

OW190635 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government issued an emergency circular on 17 July calling on the various localities to exert persistent efforts and win total victory in the struggle to combat flood, deal with emergencies and promote production for self-preservation. The circular points out that since late June heavy rainfall along the middle reaches of Changjiang River and in northern and northeastern Jiangxi have sent torrents of water to rush down mountains, flooding rivers and lakes. The circular notes that the flood has struck a very large area with such tremendous force and for such a long time that it has made the flood of 1954 look pale by comparison.

At this crucial moment, with the warm concern of the party Central Committee, the state council and the central Military Commission, army men and civilians throughout the province have risen up to fight the disaster in a heroic and tenacious manner and have won major victories. However, the threat of flood along Changjiang River and Poyang Lake has not abated, and persistent efforts are still needed in order to win a total victory in the antiflood struggle. At the same time, efforts should also be directed at developing production and providing disaster relief.

The circular of the provincial CPC Committee and People's Government sets the following requirements:

1. Strengthen leadership, be determined, have confidence and fight the antiflood war through to the end. The present time is the most crucial stage of the antiflood battle along Changjiang River and Poyang Lake. Party committees and governments at all levels must further strengthen ideological and political work to make all cadres and the masses clearly realize the fact that although the water level of Poyang Lake is gradually beginning to recede, torrential rains have again hit the upper reaches of Changjiang River and the Hanshui River basin and have caused the water level of Changjiang River to rise again and that of Poyang Lake to remain the same. Moreover, after prolonged water-logging and constant assaults by storms and waves, most dikes and dams are beginning to weaken. Therefore, we must double our vigilance and prevent and overcome pessimism and desperation. We must never lower our guard, nor become careless. Instead, we must establish the faith that persistence means victory and must strengthen our confidence and determination to seize a bumper harvest despite the disaster.

2. Lose no time in summer harvesting and planting. [words indistinct] Concentrate all manpower to crash-harvest and plant crops in disaster areas so that every kernel of grain is gathered and safely stored in granaries. The provincial CPC Committee and People's Government have instructed the provincial agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery departments to immediately call an emergency meeting of directors of prefectural, city and county agriculture bureaus of the disaster areas to study the situation in harvesting and planting and to solve problems in transporting seeds, cultivating late rice seedlings, planting autumn grain other than wheat and rice, and supplying chemical fertilizer and insecticides.

3. Show concern for the masses' sufferings; promote production for self-preservation; and do a good job in providing disaster relief. Local civil affairs and public health departments must immediately study the disaster and epidemic situation and solve food, clothing, shelter and other urgent problems for the masses in the disaster areas.

4. Mobilize the masses to rapidly repair or rebuild flood-damaged farmland and water conservancy projects. After crash-harvesting and planting have been completed and as field management of crops is carried out, manpower should be organized to repair flood-damaged farmland and plant winter-ripening crops. Flood-damaged reservoirs, dikes and dams, irrigation canals and ditches and other water conservancy projects should be repaired or rebuilt according to their order of importance and urgency to meet irrigation needs of autumn crops.

In conclusion, the emergency circular of the provincial CPC Committee and People's Government emphatically points out that the arduous tasks facing the disaster areas at present are combating flood, dealing with emergencies, summer crash-harvesting and planting, promoting production and providing disaster relief. Time is pressing. Party committees and governments at all levels must work out overall plans, make careful arrangements and supervise their implementation in order to win an all-round victory in the struggle to fight the flood, deal with emergencies, promote production and provide disaster relief.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG, OTHERS ATTEND CELEBRATION

OW160550 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] More than 200 researchers of the Shanghai Culture and History Research Institute happily gathered at the banquet hall of the Shanghai exhibition center this morning to mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the institute.

Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee attended the gathering, including Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Yang Di, Wang Daohan, Ruan Chongwu, Zhao Zukang, Shi Ping, Zhang Chengzong, and Jing Renqiu. They had a group picture taken with researchers of the institute to mark the occasion.

In their speeches at the gathering, Mayor Wang Daohan of Shanghai Municipality and Director Zhang Chengzong of the municipal party committee's United Front Work Department extended warm greeting to the researchers on the occasion of their institute's 30th anniversary. They also earnestly hoped that veteran researchers of the institute would continue to suggest ways and means for the realization of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG FLOOD PREVENTION -- Ma Lin, director of the Shandong Provincial Water Conservancy Department, recently interviewed by reporters, said that rainfall will be more than usual in July and August and that some localities will be hit by floods and waterlogging. Rainfall in the northwestern part of Shandong will increase 20 to 40 percent over normal years. Communes and brigades are urged to repair dams and water drainage facilities and to prepare for possible flooding. [Summary][Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jul 83 SK]

TYPHOON DAMAGE TO CROPS, COMMUNICATIONS IN HAINAN

HK190930 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] At around 1500 on 17 July, this year's typhoon No 3 landed at the coast near Wenchang County. The center of the typhoon affected Qiongshan, Dingan, Chengmai, Lingao, Danxian and other counties.

At around 2300 the typhoon's center moved forward and entered the Beibu Gulf. The violent typhoon affected areas over a wide range. The maximum wind force of the typhoon reached force 12 in Wenchang, (Hengchang), and (Zhengfeng), and reached force 11 in Haikou areas.

The violent typhoon caused heavy rainfall throughout the island. There were also storms and torrential rain in some places. Up to 0800 on 18 July, the water storage of Songtao reservoir increased by some 500 million cubic meters.

In Wenchang County where the typhoon landed, the telecommunication lines were disrupted. Over 3,000 coconut trees in Dengjiao Commune were blown down. Some houses and classrooms were also destroyed. The typhoon burst the water gate of Qingnan Commune and inundated 5,000 mu of paddy fields. Under the leadership of the Hainan administrative office, 7 work teams will be formed and dispatched to the disaster-stricken area to help the masses combat the natural calamity.

WUHAN CONTINUES FIGHT AGAINST FLOOD WATER

Flood Crest Measures

HK190026 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Excerpts] At 1700 this afternoon, the Changjiang River level at Wuhan Pass reached 28.06 meters, a rise of 0.15 meters compared with the same time yesterday and of 0.06 meters compared with 0500 this morning. It is now 0.76 meters above the warning line. The average elevation of urban Wuhan is 22 to 26 meters. The water level now is 2 to 6 meters above the city's elevation. Protected by the big dikes, the people of Wuhan are carrying on normally with their study, work and life. A vast antiflood army, under the unified directions of the antiflood command, is waging a tense battle against the flood.

This afternoon, the Wuhan City CPC Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to carry out further urgent mobilization of the party, government, army, and people in the city to work in concert to fight against the flood disaster and be ready for the imminent new floodcrest. The city CPC Committee decided that antiflood work be regarded as the current overriding task for the city from now on.

The city CPC Committee demanded that the party organizations and all organs, PLA units, bodies, schools, undertakings, and enterprises again carry out urgent mobilization, get organized, and be ready at all times to obey orders to join in the antiflood and rescue struggle. All work in the city must serve the antiflood fight.

Flood Crest at Gezhouba Power Plant

OW181122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Wuhan, July 18 (XINHUA) -- The Gezhouba hydroelectric power station has withstood the first flood crest of the Yangtze River, the central flood control headquarters said here today.

The station, China's largest, is located on the middle reaches of the river in western Hubei Province.

Officials said the flood crest reached Gezhouba at 20:00 hours (local time) on July 15 with a flow volume above 50,000 cubic meters per second. The crest reached 52,800 cubic meters per second early yesterday morning and passed the area at 16:00 hours on July 17. During the 44-hour period, water levels behind the dam reached a peak of 63.76 meters, 2.14 meters higher than the record set in 1981 when a catastrophic flood passed through Gezhouba.

The six electric generating units so far installed at the station all performed normally, officials said, and construction on the second phase of the Gezhouba project continued as usual. Navigation through the dam's two ship locks was suspended at the height of the flood, but is expected to resume today, they added.

There will be no large flood crest at Gezhouba during the next several days, the central flood control headquarters said.

Third Flood Crest

OW181128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA) -- A total of 400,000 people have been mobilized to battle the third flood crest of the Yangtze River, now sweeping toward the central China industrial center of Wuhan.

The crest passed Jianli hydrological station at 05:00 hours (local time) today along the middle reaches of the river, according to the central flood control headquarters here. The water level was measured at 36.73 meters at the station, 0.16 meters above the previous record high set in 1954.

Water levels were recorded at 28 meters at the Hankou hydrological station this morning, 1.7 meters above the warning mark and 0.12 meters above the second flood crest, which passed through the city on July 12. The water behind Wuhan's dykes was already between two to six meters above the city's streets, officials said.

The latest flooding was caused by continuous heavy rains along the upper reaches of the Yangtze between July 10 and 14, the flood control center said. The new crest has already passed the Gezhouba hydroelectric station at the mouth of the Yangtze gorges. Dykes in the area were holding and local residents were in no danger, although the river was more than ten meters above the ground outside the embankments, they added.

More than 400,000 people have been called out in Hubei Province to join flood control teams patrolling the dykes around the clock. Materials and funds have been allocated for areas along the middle and lower reaches of the river, the flood control center said.

There was no rainfall along the Yangtze during the past two days. The second flood crest passed Nanjing and emptied into the East China Sea, the center said.

HUNAN HOLDS URGENT FLOOD-FIGHTING MEETING

HK190117 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the provincial government and antiflood command convened an urgent antiflood work conference on the evening of 18 July. Governor Liu Zheng presided. Vice Governors Cao Wenju and Yang Huiquan and responsible comrades of departments concerned attended. In view of the recent continued rise of the Dongting Lake level, the meeting stressed: The Dongting Lake area must at present continue to concentrate its efforts on flood precautions.

1. The leaders at all levels must devote all their energy to this work. The prefectures and counties must strengthen forces to deal with dangerous dikes and sections, and the leaders must go to the spot to eliminate such dangers in good time. A provincial government work group headed by Vice Governor Yang Huiquan will rush to Yueyang Prefecture on 19 July.
2. Apart from organizing forces to allocate replenishment of antiflood materials, it is necessary to temporarily freeze capital construction materials stored close to dangerous dikes and sections, in preparation for meeting urgent antiflood needs.
3. The fight against flood is protracted this time, and the main dikes have been saturated too long, with the result that their antiflood capacity has weakened. It is necessary to teach the cadres and masses to stay alert. They must not become lethargic and slack. People must be specifically assigned to guard the dikes and responsibility systems must be established. We must guard against dike breaches as the waters recede.

Now that the water level of the Dongting Lake is high and the lake covers a vast area, it is necessary to guard against wind storms. We must pay any price to ensure the safety of the main dikes. We must not reduce the antiflood force before the waters recede. The provincial authorities will allocate as much material as possible to support antiflood work.

HUNAN WORK TEAMS HELP STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK180224 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] In order to promote second-grade structural reform in the provincial organs and in the prefectures and cities, the provincial CPC Committee has dispatched 14 work teams to the various provincial fronts and the prefectures and cities to help with this work. The teams consist of a total of 145 persons. Their tasks are, under the leadership of the department and bureau party groups and the prefectural and city CPC Committees, to help with the following work: 1) streamline the establishment of the second-grade organs; 2) select leadership groups by a combination of democratic recommendation and organizational examination, in accordance with the principle of being keen-witted and capable and the guideline of four transformations of the cadres; 3) establish job responsibility systems for leading cadres and work personnel and improve the work style in the organs; 4) formulate schemes for rotational training of cadres; 5) make proper arrangements for the work and life of retired old cadres.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG MINING PROTECTION CIRCULAR -- On 29 June, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government issued a circular to all places on protecting normal production in state-run mining enterprises. The circular emphatically points out that the mineral resources belong to the whole people and are the important material foundation for socialist modernization. All units and individuals are prohibited from taking any measures to seize or damage them. The circular demands that public security, judicial, and industrial and commercial departments at all levels perform their duties and punish those who indiscriminately extract and damage mineral resources, rob and encroach upon state resources, sabotage geological survey and production facilities, or obstruct production, construction, and survey. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 4 Jul 83 HK]

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS MOTOR PLANT'S RALLY

SK160448 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the motor workers' cultural palace of the Changchun No 1 motor plant was filled with cheers and laughs and permeated with a joyous atmosphere of unity and victory. Representatives of the large number of motor workers, meritorious workers in building the plant, the provincial and Changchun City leaders, leaders of the central departments concerned and guests from the fraternal motor plants and from the coordinated units, over 2,000 people overall, happily gathered under the same roof to ceremoniously celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Changchun No 1 motor plant and to attend the rally for commending the meritorious workers in building the plant.

Attending the rally were Qiang Xiaochu, Zhao Xiu, (Liu Jing) and other provincial leading comrades as well as the Changchun City leading comrades. Participating in the rally at invitation were He Guangyuan, vice minister of machine building, (Yao Bin), chairman of the board of the China Motor Industrial Corporation, and leaders of the State Examination and Approval Office. Comrade (Huang Zhaoluan), director of the Changchun No 1 motor plant, presided over the rally.

Comrade Zhao Xiu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, spoke amid warm applause and extended warm congratulations to the large number of workers and staff members of the Changchun No 1 motor plant, and their families.

Comrade He Guangyuan, vice minister of machine building, also spoke at the rally. Developing the communications undertaking is one of the strategic priorities of economic construction defined by the 12th party congress. Producing more and better vehicles and developing highway transportation is of decisive importance in changing our country's backwardness in the communications field. He called on the large number of workers and staff members of the plant to step up the work of changing the product models and transforming the plant, to continue to enhance the quality of enterprises, to carry forward the revolutionary tradition, to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and to make new contributions to the state and the people.

Also speaking at the rally was Comrade (Yao Bin), chairman of the board of the China Motor Industrial Corporation and former director of the Changchun No 1 motor plant. Comrade Feng Yingkui, deputy secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee and mayor of the city, also spoke.

JILIN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC SECURITY

SK170524 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 July, the political and legal affairs commission of the provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the telephone conference of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission. Comrade Yang Zhantao, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and secretary of the political and legal affairs commission of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Zhantao presented an analysis of our province's situation on public security and social order. He pointed out: On the one hand, we should notice the improvement in public security, affirm the achievements, enhance our spirit and strengthen our confidence. On the other hand, we must not lose sight of the situation that our province's public security is not stable enough and social order in some localities is not good.

In discussing the ways to effect a turn for the better in social order, Yang Zhantao said: It is necessary to give full play to the role of the function of political and legal affairs departments and pay equal attention to preventing and dealing blows to criminal offences. We should deal severe blows to criminals and maintain public order as strictly as possible. All criminal activities which exert a serious influence and damage to public order must be dealt with according to the law and in a severe and prompt manner.

Comrade Yang Zhantao pointed out: It is necessary to strengthen the consolidation of building of the political and legal contingents, enhance the fighting capacity of political and legal contingents and stop and deal blows to various kinds of criminal offences in a timely manner. The whole party should be mobilized to rely on the masses to maintain public order. All departments and units should map out their measures to tackle public security problems and comprehensively strive to reduce the factors encouraging criminal offences.

LIAONING PURSUES PUBLIC SECURITY MEASURES

Telephone Conference

SK180320 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 July, the political and legal commission of the provincial party committee held a telephone conference urging the masses of cadres and policemen of the procuratorial, judicial, and public security organs throughout the province to arouse themselves to take resolute measures to step up public security work and to strive to achieve a further turn for the better in the province's social conduct and public security. The conference relayed the central instructions on procuratorial, judicial, and public security work and called on all localities of the province to give full play to the functions of procuratorial, judicial, and public security departments and to crack down on active criminal activities sternly and promptly. The conference urged that from now on efforts should be concentrated, within a certain period of time, on severely dealing with active counterrevolutionary sabotage activities and with murderers, robbers, rapists, and gangs of hooligans who have seriously endangered public security, so as to crush their arrogance. It urged that efforts should also be made to enthusiastically commend the people and procuratorial, judicial, and public security personnel who dared to struggle against criminals.

Comrade (Xu Zeng), deputy director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, gave a report on the current provincial public security situation at the conference. Comrade Zhang Tiejun, Standing Committee member and secretary of the political and legal commission of the provincial party committee, spoke to mobilize efforts and work out plans for further improving public security. He said: Although the province's public security has shown improvement, some localities have recently encountered some new situations and new problems. There are still loopholes and faults in our work, and our efforts to crack down on criminals are not effective enough. The masses of cadres and people urgently demand effective measures to further improve public security. Our procuratorial, judicial, and public security departments must resolutely implement the central instructions, pluck up spirits, work out overall specific measures to tackle public security problems in a comprehensive manner, and most effectively unearth and crack down on active criminal activities.

Comrade Zhang Tiejun called on procuratorial, judicial, and public security departments in all localities to fully perform their functions as organs of dictatorship, to resolutely punish active criminals sternly and promptly according to law, and to never be soft-hearted toward them. He pointed out: Public security, procuratorial, court, judicial, and civil administrative departments, all shoulder the responsibility to safeguard public security and protect the four modernizations. They should support and coordinate with one another in doing their work.

In the meantime, efforts should be made to strengthen the contingent of procuratorial, judicial, and public security personnel and enhance their combat capability.

Comrade Zhang Tiejun said: All departments and units should implement, in an all-round manner, the principle of comprehensively tackling public security problems, conscientiously examine the measures for tackling problems, unearth problems, check loopholes, establish security responsibility systems, and eliminate factors leading to dangers. From now on, if any departments are defrauded by bad people due to negligence of their supervisory duties and suffer serious consequences as a result, the department leaders, in addition to the bad people, should be held accountable. Party committees and governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over procuratorial, judicial, and public security work and should attend to the work with concerted efforts.

More than 4,000 responsible comrades of procuratorial, judicial, and public security departments at and above the county level listened to the relay of the conference on 16 July.

Eight Measures Outlined

SK180354 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] The political and legal commission of the provincial party committee recently set forth eight measures for further improving the province's public security. The major content of the measures is: Resolutely suppress counterrevolutionaries, severely crack down on criminal activities, sternly, and promptly handle major cases according to law and criticize them on a large scale; step up various security work; strengthen supervision over persons subjected to reform and reeducation through labor to upgrade the reform work; persons subjected to reform or reeducation through labor who behave themselves badly or continue to commit crimes during the period of reform should have their punishments increased or have their terms of reform extended according to law even though they have served their sentences or their terms of reform so as to eliminate factors harmful to security; basic work at grassroots levels should be strengthened. Urban and rural public security committees and mediation committees should fully perform their functions and the masses should be aroused to improve public security; party committees at all levels should organize and lead procuratorial, judicial, and public security organs, trade unions, CYL committees, women's federations, and propaganda and education departments to continue tackling public security problems in a comprehensive manner; the principle of education, help, and saving should be continued in dealing with misguided youths.

BRIEFS

LIAONING MONEY-LOSING INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES -- Liaoning Province scored achievements in reducing the number of money-losing industrial enterprises in 1983. During the January-July period, the number of money-losing industrial enterprises across the province decreased by 154, or 23.4 percent, compared to the corresponding 1982 period. The amount of deficits dropped by 16.9 percent. Some 199 money-losing industrial enterprises in the province ended their deficits. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 83 SK]

GANSU'S LI ZIQI ATTENDS TRADE UNION CONGRESS

HK160624 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Summary] The Sixth Gansu Provincial Trade Union Congress opened in Lanzhou yesterday. Present were responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC, the Lanzhou PLA units, and Gansu Military District including Li Ziqi, Feng Jixin, Wang Shitai, Chen Guangyi, Wang Yaohua, and Wu Shengrong. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi made a speech.

The tasks of this congress are to seriously sum up work since the previous congress, study and decide on the new tasks and methods of trade union work in the new situation, and mobilize, unite and lead the workers of Gansu to create a new situation in work in the province. Over 800 delegates are attending the congress.

Comrade Li Ziqi stressed in his speech: "Building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization is a major task in transforming Gansu. While transforming the objective world, the working class must also transform their own objective work world, establish the communist outlook on life and attitude to labor, constantly think of the interests of the state and of the entire working class, and resolutely oppose the erroneous trend of only caring for current interests and ignoring long-term ones. They must bear the overall situation in mind, observe discipline, stress unity, and strive to make greater contributions to the state."

GANSU HOLDS MEETING ON CURBING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK170357 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Summary] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of leading cadres of its subordinate departments on 15 July to put forward new demands on the work of correcting and halting three unhealthy trends. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi presided. Deputy Secretary Chen Guangyi made a speech.

Chen Guangyi said: "Judging by the progress of the past month or so, the leading comrades of party organizations of various units have personally acted and got a relatively good grasp of stopping illegal house building and occupation, recruitment and household registration anomalies that violate state policies, and treatment of the area or department in one's charge as an individual kingdom and acting in an arbitrary fashion. Progress has been good. However, a few units have not seriously and strictly dealt with the practical issues. They have even failed to take action. The key lies in the fact that the ideological understanding of the leading comrades of these units cannot keep abreast of requirements. They grumble and are afraid of difficulties, and hesitate and look around."

Chen Guangyi expressed the hope that leading comrades at all levels would correct their attitude and act to solve the problems. Those problems already discovered should be handled on the basis of careful investigation. The work of curbing these three unhealthy trends should be combined with banning indiscriminate price hikes and exaction of charges and indiscriminate payment of bonuses and subsidies.

GANSU URGENT CIRCULAR ON BONUS, SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

HK180339 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Gansu Provincial People's Government has issued an urgent circular demanding that all areas and departments immediately check on indiscriminate issuing of bonuses, subsidies, allowances, and googs, and set a deadline for curbing such practices.

The circular pointed out: Since last year the unhealthy practice of indiscriminately issuing bonuses, subsidies, allowances, and goods in violation of state regulations has appeared in many enterprises, units, and departments. These are being issued under an ever-increasing number of pretexts and their category is expanding all the time. All this constitutes an unhealthy practice. It takes no account of the interests of the state or the overall situation, but is simply based on the interests of small groups and individuals. It is an expression of impure party spirit and incorrect party work style. It violates party and government discipline, and must be resolutely curbed.

The urgent circular demanded that all areas and departments carry out the following tasks:

1. Bonuses paid by departments and enterprises must be checked and ratified. Otherwise, the banks should not pay out the sums. Bonuses in industry, communications, capital construction, agriculture and forestry, and in commercial trades and food enterprises that have not instituted contracted responsibilities must be kept below the quota checked and ratified by the province at the beginning of the year and must not exceed it. Labor remuneration paid by commercial service and food enterprises that have instituted the contracted responsibilities system must also be controlled to an appropriate extent.
2. All enterprises, undertaking, units, organs, and bodies must carry out an immediate check on the situation in issuing bonuses, subsidies, allowances, and goods. They must first take stock of the payments made since 1 July last year, and report to the departments in charge. The units must make corrections themselves in the case of irrational and indiscriminate payments. The individuals must return such payments, which will be confiscated and handed over to the relevant fiscal departments.
3. The provincial financial department is ordered to straighten out subsidy items and scales. Rational portions can be retained, and irrational items or those that have not been approved by the provincial government are to be canceled on notification by the provincial government.
4. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work in the course of cracking down on these unhealthy practices.
5. Strengthen leadership over this work. We must regard checking on and curbing the unhealthy practice of indiscriminately issuing bonuses, subsidies, allowances, and goods and correcting the two unhealthy practices of indiscriminately hiking prices and exacting charges as a current major task.

Party members and cadres who seriously violate law and discipline and refuse to mend their ways must be punished or dismissed, as appropriate.

GANSU CALLS FOR MAKING UP ENTERPRISE DEFICITS

HK190211 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Summary] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Gansu Provincial People's Government held a meeting from 12 to 16 July on making up deficits and increasing surpluses, at which managers of 183 enterprises running at a loss signed responsibility letters with the departments concerned, undertaking to make up their deficits. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government attended the meeting.

"At present the deficit situation in Gansu's enterprises is rather serious. Last year 30 percent of the province's enterprises ran at a loss, with their deficits totalling 270 million yuan. Including various financial subsidies, these deficits were about equal to one-third of the province's financial revenue."

The meeting pointed out: "Enterprise deficits add to the province's financial burden and cause serious difficulties for economic construction. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the sense of responsibility and urgency in solving the deficit problem."

The meeting held: "There are of course objective factors causing enterprise deficits in Gansu. However, the main reason is that work has not been done well. No matter what the cause of the deficit, it must be tackled seriously. We must clearly distinguish between deficits allowed by policy and those caused by poor management. We cannot apply the former to conceal the latter, or apply objective causes to conceal the problems in our work."

The provincial government specifically demanded: "The number of deficit enterprises and the total deficit sum must both be reduced this year by one-third from last year's figures. Beginning this year, we must strive to basically eliminate deficits in industrial and communications enterprises within 3 years. Deficits caused by bad management in grain, foodstuff, and supply and marketing units must be completely eliminated during this period."

The conference stressed the importance of improving economic results in order to eliminate deficits. The provincial government will also provide as much assistance as possible for the technical transformation in deficit enterprises.

SHAANXI MEETING ON FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES

HK160135 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Summary] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial flood-control headquarters held a meeting, stressing the importance of flood prevention work during this flood season.

"The meeting held that since the first meeting convened by the provincial flood control headquarters, various regions and departments concerned have done a great deal of work, and flood prevention work has made a step forward. However, it still leaves something to be desired with respect to combating great floods. Efforts should be made to ensure the safety of the large and medium-sized dams and river embankments, the safe operation of mines, enterprises, railways and highways, and safety of various large and small cities."

Good preparations must be made to combat possible floods. Definite tasks should be assigned to leading cadres, who will be responsible for reports on water conditions, and for communications, transfer of materials and equipment, and organization of shock teams. "Neglect of duty will be punished by party discipline and state laws if great losses are sustained. Commands at various levels should report new developments in good time, especially when great disasters such as casualties, collapse of embankments and reservoirs and so on are involved. In such cases, information should be submitted to the provincial authorities within 24 hours."

Inspection on antiflood measures should be conducted in all regions concerned. Dangerous spots or sites should be promptly strengthened, and attention should be paid to the weak links.

Governor Li Gingwei and Vice Governors Bai Jinian and Xu Shanlin attended the meeting and spoke.

SHAANXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CURBING PRICE HIKES

HK121056 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government yesterday issued a circular on resolutely implementing the urgent circular of the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The circular demands: "All places and departments must resolutely curb the unhealthy trends of indiscriminate price hikes and indiscriminate exaction of charges." The circular says: "The urgent circular of the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on resolutely curbing the indiscriminate raising of the prices of the means of production and the indiscriminate exacting of charges from construction units points out that since the second half of 1982, in the course of national economic construction, these two unhealthy trends have seriously jeopardized the development of the national economy. These two unhealthy trends have likewise seriously existed in our province."

With a view to seriously implementing the urgent circular of the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and resolutely curbing the two unhealthy trends of indiscriminate price hikes and indiscriminate exaction of charges, the circular specially puts forward the following five demands to all prefectures, cities, and counties, and all departments and units at the provincial level:

"1. It is necessary to profoundly understand and resolutely implement the urgent circular of the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. To resolutely curb these unhealthy trends is a major task which has a bearing on concentrating capital, ensuring the building of key projects, and stabilizing the economy and prices, and is a major task which has a bearing on correcting party work style and the general mood of society. Leaders at all levels must grasp it as a current major task. It is essential to quickly pass on the spirit of the document to all departments, enterprises, and grassroots units and to take vigorous measures to curb these unhealthy trends before 15 July.

"2. It is imperative to seriously inspect the situation and solve the problems of the prices of the means of production for whose hikes the provincial government and relevant committees, offices, departments, and bureaus have arranged since the beginning of this year. What does not conform to the spirit of the urgent circular must be corrected in compliance with the urgent circular. The prices and additional charges which all prefectures, departments, and enterprises have raised and exacted without authority must be cancelled immediately. Otherwise, the unlawful proceeds must be dealt with in accordance with the provisions in the urgent circular. Where the contracts were concluded by relevant units on the basis of the unauthorized raised prices before the urgent circular was transmitted to lower levels, the contracts must be fulfilled in accordance with the prices stipulated by the state. The means of production which material departments have purchased outside the plans must be seriously checked. Indiscriminate price hikes must be corrected in accordance with the requirements of the urgent circular.

"3. An all-round inspection of the prices of raw materials and fuel for industry must be conducted. Relevant departments and enterprises must accurately check on and report to upper levels the variety and prices, and the quantity of materials which they have purchased and sold, as well as the units to which they have supplied goods. Departments at all levels which are in charge of business must organize their subordinate enterprises to conduct self-inspection.

On the basis of self-inspection, under the leadership of economic committees at all levels, in coordination with discipline inspection committees, planning committees, and departments of finance, commodity prices, materials, and industrial and commercial administration, and under the unified leadership of local CEP Committees and government, they must inspect key enterprises and carry out selective inspection. Problems which are discovered in the course of inspection must be strictly dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions in the urgent circular. All units and individuals who will have carried out check-ups, made corrections, conducted self-examinations, and deepened understanding on their own initiative before the end of July can be leniently dealt with or excused from being dealt with. Their unlawful proceeds must still be confiscated. Those who do not carry out check-ups and make corrections and who even conceal the facts and fail to report must be dealt with more severely.

"4. Where departments have collected or indiscriminately exacted all charges in the course of construction, including the exorbitant demands of some communes, brigades, and assisted households in the course of requisitioning land and demolishing structures, charges indiscriminately exacted from construction units, and additional charges expected by some local units, inspection must be conducted and problems solved under the leadership of discipline inspection committees at all levels and in coordination with construction units, work sites, finance departments, construction banks, and land administrative departments. Except for the charges which have been rationally collected by departments at and above the provincial level and departments in charge of capital construction, in accordance with the state stipulated charges, all other charges which other places, departments, and units have fixed without authority and indiscriminately exacted must be forthwith cancelled from the date of receiving the urgent circular. Construction banks and construction units at all levels must resolutely decline payment. It is necessary first to solve the problems of disputing long over trifles and affecting construction work, particularly key projects.

"5. CPC committees, governments, and party's discipline inspection committees at all levels must strengthen leadership. Principal responsible comrades must personally grasp this work well."

The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have decided to set up a work group under the leadership of their responsible comrades and with the participation of responsible comrades of relevant departments, including the economic committee, commodity price department, material department, audit department, and urban and rural construction department. This work group must be responsible for and deal with routine work in this aspect.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON PRODUCT PRICE MEASURES

HK150044 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 13 Jul 83

[Text] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, the provincial Commodity Price Bureau, Heavy Industry Department, Building Materials Industry Bureau, Material Supply Bureau, and other units have been working determinedly to check on, take stock of, and correct the prices of production materials, such as steel products, cement, coke and so on, since the beginning of this year, in accordance with regulations of the urgent circular issued by the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. They dealt first with practices of raising and hiking prices which are inconsistent with the spirit of the urgent circular among the departments concerned at the provincial level, resolving that these practices must be stopped. As for enterprises which are selling their production materials themselves at negotiated prices, and raising their product prices on their own accord, they have notified their subordinate enterprises to stop the practice immediately.

The provincial Commodity Price Bureau and Heavy Industry Department issued a circular on 12 July to stop the implementation of another circular, which had been jointly issued by the provincial Commodity Price Bureau and the former Metallurgy Bureau in May this year stipulating provisional ex-factory prices of iron and steel products, and ordering them to sell their production materials at a unified price fixed by the state.

The provincial Heavy Industry Department has notified various enterprises, such as the Lueyang steel mill, Xian steel mill, the provincial coking factory, and so on, to immediately stop raising steel product and coke surcharges and the selling of products at negotiated prices. The provincial building materials bureau announced the cancellation of the 40 yuan per ton sales surcharge of the cement factory in Yao County. The provincial material bureau has established leading groups to check the practice of arbitrary price raising and exaction of charges, and organized manpower to concentrate on checking and clearing up the practices of their subordinate specialized companies.

In Tongchuan, Baoji and elsewhere, local authorities have also rectified the practices of arbitrarily raising the price of cement. At present, all departments concerned at provincial level, and all prefectural and municipal authorities are carrying out thorough investigations under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government. Long-standing problems difficult to solve in the past, such as arbitrary raising of prices of production materials, are gradually being corrected and cleared up.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO STRESSES KEY PROJECTS

HK160329 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao pointed out in a speech at a rally of cadres at the Urumqi petrochemical general plant yesterday afternoon: Concentrating finance and material to ensure key construction projects is a major policy decision of the CPC Central Committee. All departments and units must grasp key construction projects, and the workers and the people of all nationalities must contribute to ensuring these projects.

The Urumqi chemical fertilizer plant is one of the 70 key national construction projects. At present cadres and workers of construction units from all parts of the country and from the autonomous region are coordinating their efforts and working hard to speed the construction of this key project. Yesterday morning, Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Gi Guo, Tuohuti Shabier, and Song Hanliang, leading comrades of the region, and responsible persons of departments concerned went to the worksite to visit the cadres and workers and get to know the state of progress in construction and installation, together with the difficulties and problems.

Comrade Wang Enmao said in his speech: The comrades taking part in the construction of the Urumqi petrochemical general plant are engaged in hard, yet glorious work. According to the demands of the design, the plant can process 1.5 million tons of crude oil by 1985. After the installation work at the chemical plant is completed and the plant is in production, it can produce 520,000 tons of urea a year. By that time, annual output value of the petrochemical general plant may reach 600 million yuan, and its profits and taxes may reach 240 million yuan. This will play a very great role in increasing the autonomous region's annual industrial and agricultural output value. It is also a very great contribution and meritorious service to the autonomous regions and the state.

With regard to certain difficulties encountered in the construction of the Urumqi chemical fertilizer plant, Comrade Wang Enmao said: The regional People's Government is preparing to immediately convene a meeting of departments concerned to look into problems in supporting key construction projects and to help to solve practical difficulties. The state will be asked to solve problems that the autonomous region cannot solve itself.

He expressed confidence that, with the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and State Council and the support of fraternal provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, plus the common efforts of the regional departments and the staff and workers of all nationalities, we will certainly be able to do a good job in our work, overcome the difficulties, and fulfill the task.

WANG ENMAO AT NATIONALITY UNITY FUNCTION

HK180257 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Summary] A grand nationality unity recreation and sports gathering was held in Urumqi County on 17 July. Responsible comrades of the regional party and government and of the county including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, and Janabil attended the function and watched various displays including archery and horsemanship.

BRIEFS

GANSU ELECTRICITY OUTPUT -- The Gansu Provincial Electric Power Department overfulfilled its quota for electricity output for the first half of this year by 28 million kilowatt-hour. [Summary] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83 HK]

QINGHAI PETROLEUM INDUSTRY -- By 20 June, the tunnelling footage of the Qinghai Provincial Petroleum Administrative Bureau was 50,453 meters, or 125.3 percent of the state quota for the first half of this year. The expenses for tunneling one meter from January to May this year were 60 yuan less than the stipulated expenses. In this aspect, the bureau saved some 3 million yuan for the state. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 83 HK]

QINGHAI SUPPLY, MARKETING COOPERATIVES -- Supply and marketing cooperatives in Qinghai Province have started structural reform. According to relevant departments, the reform task must be initially completed within this year. To date, 57 grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives have conducted or are conducting structural reform, and they account for 37 percent of the total number of existing supply and marketing cooperatives. After initial structural reform, many peasants have bought shares in supply and marketing cooperatives. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83 HK]

DENG ON TAIWAN ISSUE, CPC-KUOMINTANG COOPERATION

OW181324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping has said that China's policy toward Taiwan will not change when the country is reunified.

This is disclosed in an article in the July 20 issue of the monthly OBSERVATION POST.

"Taiwan will be allowed to keep its own Armed Forces and China's central government will provide it with subsidies when it needs such help in case of financial difficulties," Deng is quoted as saying.

Deng Xiaoping made these remarks at a meeting with a group of scientists and specialists of foreign nationality on June 18.

He said that people on the mainland and those on Taiwan are kith and kin. "Our country needs reunification, without which it will have no hope," Deng said.

"People like me are getting old and we all hope that the nation will really achieve reunification. Our descendants will remember us if we accomplish this cause left over by our predecessors. If we fail to achieve it, our descendants will blame us when they write the country's history. This is a matter of great import. There are favorable conditions for us to accomplish what our predecessors failed to achieve."

Discussing concrete steps toward an eventual reunification, Deng said: "We have spoken to many people about the third round of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. We referred to it in the past as Kuomintang-Communist cooperation, and we are not changing the formulation to Communist-Kuomintang cooperation.

"Such cooperation, in the first place, means cooperation and consultation on an equal footing. It is not consultation between the central government and a local government but between two parties.

"In trying to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the country, we will give full consideration to terms that Taiwan can accept. We cannot engage in empty talk. On the contrary, we should pay full attention to the future as well as the present reality," Deng Xiaoping said.

PREMIER STRESSES PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

OW160505 Taipei CNA in English 1439 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 15 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Friday instructed the Atomic Energy Council to promote international technological cooperation for the peaceful use of atomic energy in various fields. The premier gave the directive when making an inspection tour of the council. After hearing a briefing by Dr Yen Chen-hsing, chairman of the council, Premier Sun made the following instructions: support the development of nuclear power plants and evaluate their standards so as to ensure the safety of nuclear energy; strengthen technological cooperation with other nations on nuclear energy; and promote the use of nuclear technology in the medical, agricultural, industrial and food processing fields.

Reporting on the council's work, Dr Yen said that his council is currently promoting the peaceful use of atomic energy with France, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, South Korea and Japan. The council has also set up computer cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Commission to safeguard the data of nuclear energy. At the same time, he stressed that his council has paid close attention to the safety of nuclear energy by adopting various measures to prepare for the emergency situation.

JAPANESE BANK EXTENDS CREDIT FOR MACHINERY

OW180435 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Taipei, July 18 (CNA) -- Marking a significant change in policy by Japanese banking institutions toward the Republic of China, the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank of Japan has agreed to extend a seven-year credit of 4.8 billion yen (about U.S. dollars 20 million) at an annual interest rate of 8.5 percent per annum to the Bank of Communications (BOC) to finance local purchases of machinery from Japan. A formal loan agreement is expected to be inked shortly.

This is the first direct loan extension by a Japanese bank to an ROC bank since the termination of diplomatic ties between the two nations in September 1972. Since that time, few Japanese banks have had business relations with local banks or enterprises, and with the exception of Dai-Ichi Kangyo, which set up its Taipei branch in 1958, no other Japanese banks have branches in Taiwan. However, in the past two years, Japanese banks have been gradually changing their attitude and in fact several have secretly participated in international syndicated loans extended to enterprises in Taiwan. Early this year, for example, the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan secretly cooperated with Chase Manhattan Bank of the United States and Standard Chartered Bank Ltd of Britain to extend a U.S. dollars 100 million credit to the state-run China Steel Corp.

MACAO FORMULA NOT TO BE USED IN HONG KONG

HK150340 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Macao Formula Will Not Be Used for Hong Kong"]

[Excerpt] In an interview with this paper's reporter in Macao yesterday, Ho Yin, Hong Kong and Macao deputy to China's NPC as well as chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce of Macao, disclosed that when meeting Hong Kong and Macao deputies and talking about Hong Kong's future at the end of June, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping did not mention the possibility of Hong Kong following the Macao formula, but said that after 1997, under the formula of Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong, a guarantee may be given that Hong Kong's system remain unchanged for 50 years.

Ho Yin also pointed out that the earlier report by a news agency that he hinted that after 1997 Hong Kong may practice a formula of political operation similar to that of Macao (that is, its sovereignty reverted to China and its administration by foreigners) was groundless. In fact, no reporter of the news agency had interviewed him.

TA KUNG PAO ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

HK180327 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States Should Abide by its Commitments in the Sino-U.S. Joint Communique"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of Defense announced on Saturday a package plan of arms sales to Taiwan with a total value of \$530 million. According to reports, this transaction includes various spare parts for missiles, tanks, and fighters. A XINHUA dispatch from Washington on 15 July said that this package plan of arms sales to Taiwan once again indicated that the Reagan administration was prepared to continue selling weapons to Taiwan in a big way.

In March this year, the United States announced that it would sell weapons worth respectively \$800 million and \$780 million to Taiwan in fiscal years 1983 and 1984. The amounts far exceed the 1980 level of \$448.5 million and the 1981 level of \$227.9 million, and also exceed the 1982 level of \$600 million.

In the Sino-U.S. joint communique of 17 August 1982, the U.S. Government clearly declared: "It will not seek and pursue a policy of selling arms to Taiwan for a long time. The performance and quantity of weapons it will sell to Taiwan will not exceed the supply level in the several years after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. It is prepared to gradually reduced its arms sales to Taiwan and to seek an eventual solution to this issue after a period of time." These words were written down in black and white, and are still ringing in our ears. However, does the recent package of arms sales to Taiwan by the United States "gradually reduce" or "gradually increase" performance and quantity? Is the fact not clear at a glance?

Although the announcement of the \$530 million arms sales plan was not unexpected, the great amount and variety of this sales package have undoubtedly thrown cold water on the "improving tendency" recently appearing in Sino-U.S. relations and will certainly have an unfavorable effect. As for the timing and various excuses cooked up for this transaction, the intention behind them is obvious to all, and the excuses are totally untenable.

Good relations between two countries can be established and maintained only on the basis of strictly abiding by international norms and mutual commitments. While opposing hegemonism pursued by the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration itself is also following the Soviet Union to pursue its own hegemonism. In the matter of its China policy, on the one hand, it has kept on saying that "The U.S. Government highly values its relations with China;" but on the other hand, it has openly violated China's sovereignty and interfered in China's internal affairs. How can it justify other people's trust by playing this double-dealing trick and breaking its promise again and again?

Recently, the United States has indeed taken some positive steps to develop Sino-U.S. relations. For example, it decided to relax the restrictions on exporting high technology to China; the Sino-U.S. talks on peaceful use of nuclear power have made much headway; and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger plans to visit Beijing in September this year. The United States thought that it had chosen the "most opportune moment" to announce its plan for arms sales to Taiwan and that the timing would "evoke the minimum resentment from the PRC." However, this little trick will not help at all. China is a big country which always adheres to principles. In the matter of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, China will never barter away principles. Moreover, the development of cooperation between China and the United States in all fields is mutually beneficial and is in keeping with the common desire of both peoples. This never means that China has to look to the United States for help, and still less does it mean that the United States has offered handouts to China. If the United States really wants to improve and develop its relations with China, it must honestly act according to the communique on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries and the joint communique of 1982, and must deal with existing problems and new problems which appear between the two countries on the principle of these two communiqués. Only thus can relations between the two countries develop healthily.

Some U.S. officials argued that by increasing arms supply to Taiwan, the United States intends to maintain the balance between the two sides of the strait and to maintain a balance between various factions inside its own country. This is really puzzling. Since the United States has "recognized that the PRC Government is the sole legal government of China" and that "Taiwan is a part of China," how can it place a province of China and its central government on an equal level? Does it not openly create "two Chinas" when it tries to maintain a so-called "balance?" As for maintaining a balance between various factions in the United States, that is even more an untenable reason, which is absolutely irrelevant. If the United States can use this as an excuse to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, will the so-called "balance" in its own country not lead to great disorder under heaven? If some people tried to sell weapons to a state in the United States bypassing the federal government, how would the Reagan administration feel?

When meeting Kulkarni, an assistant regional editor of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW in March this year in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said: "U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are a violation of China's sovereignty over internal affairs. So we strongly oppose this. Since this is an issue left over by history, we give some time to the United States to gradually reduce the quantity of its arms sales to Taiwan and to ultimately stop all these sales."

China's stand is resolute and reasonable. In the matter of sovereignty, it will never make concessions. In the course of concretely settling the issue, it is willing to take into account the historical factors. However, this tolerance is limited and its purpose is only to "Help the final settlement of the issue through a period of time." Now some U.S. authorities seem to regard China's reasonable attitude as softness, and think that the United States can do whatever it likes. They are completely wrong. Chinese leaders have repeatedly and clearly declared that if the United States continues to disregard China's warning and stubbornly cling to its own course in interfering in China's internal affairs, China is ready to oblige the United States and struggle against it no matter how serious this will become. No one can have unrealistic illusions about China's determination to safeguard its sovereignty and to reunify the country. If the United States really cherishes Sino-U.S. relations, it should immediately stop playing double-dealing tricks, earnestly abide by the principles of the communique on establishing diplomatic relations, and fulfill its commitments in the joint communique of August 1982.

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